The New-York Times.

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YORKTOWN CAPTURED!

Flight of the Rebel Army on Saturday Night.

GLOUCESTER ALSO EVACUATED.

Seventy-one Heavy Guns, a Large Amount of Ordnance and Medical Stores, Ammunition, Tents, Camp Equipage, etc., in Our Possession.

Our Army in Full Pursuit of the Flying Rebels.

OUR GUNBOATS GONE UP YORK RIVER.

A Large Body of Our Troops to be Landed at West Point.

Our Cavalry and Light Artilley Pressing the Rebel Rear.

A Battle Expected at Chickahominy Creek.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 4—9 A. M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have the ramparts.

Have guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c.

We hold the entire line of his works, which the engineers report as being very strong.

I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry.

I move Franklin's division, and as much more as I can transport by water, up to West Point to-day.

No time shall be lost.

The gunboats have gone up York River.

I omitted to state that Gloucester is also in our possession.

I shall push the enemy to the wall.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

Fort Monroe, May 4—4 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

You, no doubt, have been informed by Gen. McClellan that his troops are in Yorktown.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Sunday, May 4—10 A. M.

This morning, at 5 o'clock, your correspondent entered the enemy's works, which the rear of their army deserted four hours before. Everything was found to be in utter confusion, as though they left in great haste. Between forty and fifty pieces of heavy artillery have been left in their works, after being spiked, together with a large amount of ammunition, medical stores, camp equipage, tents, and private property of their officers.

A negro, who was left in the town, states that the rebels threw a large amount of ordnance stores into the river to prevent its falling into our hands.

Several deserters have succeeded in running in to our lines. One of them, a very intelligent man, originally from New-York, who has been connected with the rebel Ordnance Department ever since the works at Yorktown have been constructed, states that the rebels evacuated owing to the near approach of our parallels, covering the immense siege works of our men—that they feared the success of the Union gunboats in the York and James Rivers, by means of which their communication with the outer world would be cut off.

The order was given to evacuate by Gen. Johnston on Thursday, to commence the following morning, which was accordingly done. Gen. Magruder is said to have most strenuously opposed the measure, stating if they could not whip the Federals here, there was no other place in Virginia where they could; that he swore in the presence of his men, who vociferously cheered him, losing complete control of himself.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, rebel Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Yorktown on Wednesday, and minutely examined the works of Gen. McClellan, when he is supposed to have recommended the abandonment of the works, deeming them untenable.

The deserters all agree in stating that their troops were very much demoralized and disheartened when the order to evacuate was made public, as they all anticipated having an engagement at that point. They also agree that the rebels had one hundred thousand men on the peninsula, together with four hundred pieces of artillery.

From the latest information received they have fallen back to Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburgh, where it is expected they will make a stand.

Immediately on the facts of the evacuation becoming known the troops were ordered under arms, and are now in motion from the right and left wings of the army.

A large force, under command of Gen. Stoneman, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, are in the advance, and will probably come up with the rear of the enemy before night, if they remain near Williamsburgh.

The gunboats have passed above Yorktown, and are now shelling the shore on the way up. Following them is a large steamer and vessels loaded with troops, who will effect a landing.

Magruder swore he was "not afraid of McClellan, if Lee was," and that if he could not successfully hold him here, he could nowhere.

Only one man was left in Yorktown, and he was a negro.

Gen. Jameson and Col. Col. Samuel Black were the first to enter the enemy's main works. The only casualty that occurred was the killing of two men, and wounding of three, by the explosion of a torpedo shell within the enemy's works. The following are their names; they belonged to Company A, Fortieth New-York. Killed—George McFarland, Michael McDermott. Wounded—Sergeant James Smith, Frederick [illegible] and Lawrence Burns.

The works are very extensive, and show that they were designed by scientific engineers.

LATER.

An official report just made to headquarters, shows that the enemy left 71 guns on the works.

At Gloucester Point the guns and ordnance stores were also left.

Another deserter has just come in, and reports that Jeff. Davis came with Lee on Wednesday last, and after a consultation with the most prominent officers, all agreed to the evacuation except Magruder.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sunday, May 4.

It is certain that the rebels received reinforcements by steamers from Richmond on Thursday last, but did not disembark them. Their soldiers are badly demoralized, and evidence symptoms of mutiny on account of the retreat.

Inside of the fortifications and along the Williamsburgh road, on which they are retreating, they have buried torpedoes and percussion-shell, which are occasionally exploding and injuring persons.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's baggage has just been captured.

D. B. Lathrop, telegraph operator, has been mortally wounded by the explosion of a torpedo.

Another torpedo, attached to a 13-inch shell, has just been discovered in the telegraph office.

DISPATCHES FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, May 3, Via Baltimore, Sunday, May 4.

Evidence is accumulating that it is the intention of the enemy to evacuate Yorktown shortly. Nothing decisive has been received, but many rumors looking in that direction have been brought in by deserters, and appearances indicate it all along our line.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, May 4.

The news received here, this morning, of the evacuation of Yorktown took everybody by surprise. For some days we have had evidence of the intention of the enemy, but it was not strong enough to induce belief. On the arrival of the news it was quickly circulated on shore and through the fleet, and the greatest excitement was manifested.

Washington, Sunday, May 4, 12:30 P. M.

The following report is just received from Fortress Monroe:

Yorktown was evacuated last night. Our troops now occupy the enemy's works. The enemy left a large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen.

THE MERRIMAC OFF SEWALL'S POINT.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, April 4.

The *Merrimac* made her appearance beyond Sewall's Point at 1 o'clock to-day. She stopped off the Point, and up to this hour, 4 o'clock, has not changed her location. She is not attended by any other gunboats, as usual. It is supposed that it is not her intention to visit us to-day. The *Monitor*, and other vessels of the naval fleet, are all in readiness for action on short notice, and hoping she will come down. The supposed design of the enemy is to endeavor to prevent any expedition up James River to cut off the retreat from Yorktown.

Three deserters arrived here this morning in a rebel schooner. They report the evacuation of Mulberry Island and Jamestown early yesterday morning.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, May 4.

The news of the evacuation of Yorktown by the rebels produced a prodigious sensation in Washington, and before the full facts were obtained, the same wild clamor against Gen. McClellan was raised that assailed him after the enemy's abandonment of Manassas. There were hundreds of heroes in political life who always knew the rebels never had thirty thousand men at Yorktown, and never intended to fight there.

But what had become of the army, large or small, that Gens. Jo. Johnston and Magruder commanded on the Peninsula? None felt able to answer. Some said they had fallen back to a new line of defence, immediately in rear of Yorktown; others said they are coming down on McDowell at Fredericksburgh, like a wolf on the fold; others still held that they would march instantly on Washington and capture it before defence could be got here.

A few hours of discussion and thought dispelled all these theories. By falling back from Yorktown the enemy lose the defence of Gloucester Point, which covered their left wing, and our gunboats are enabled to advance and capture all their transports on York River, amounting to over fifty bottoms, and land troops at the head of the Peninsula, in their rear. To leave Yorktown is to surrender the Peninsula. If the rebels think to advance on McDowell or on Washington, they will find the Rappahannock in their front, with no bridges and not a transport to cross on. At the same time they uncover Richmond, and leave it to certain capture by McClellan, which would lead to the isolation and loss of their whole army. This reasoning, and the later dispatches from Yorktown, satisfied the public that the rebel retreat was a rebel defeat of the most disastrous kind, brought about by the skillful and overwhelming siege approaches of Gen. McClellan, and that the retreat was followed by a pursuit that would end only in the overthrow of the false Government at Richmond.

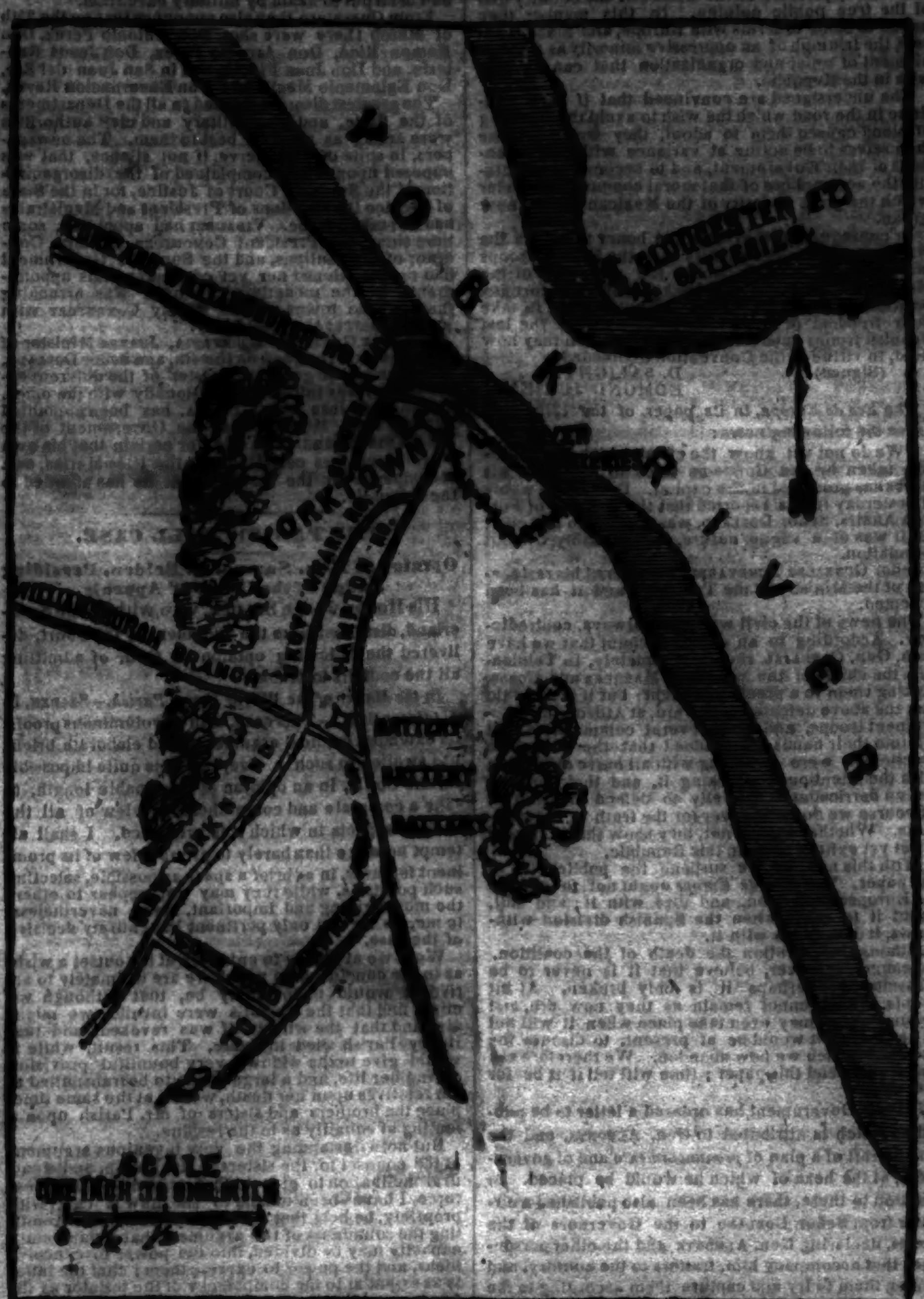
The friends of McClellan are fully satisfied with the bloodless victory over the strongest position of the rebels in the South, and expect to see him march his great army, by easy stages into Richmond, dispersing or capturing the Government of Jeff. Davis, and ending the rebellion before the month expires. These are the Washington impressions of an event that will astonish the nation to-morrow, and which is supposed to be better understood in Washington than elsewhere.

The Secessionists of Washington are delighted with the rebel retreat from Yorktown. They declare that the tide is turned in their favor; that Halleck's army will be destroyed in a week.

Jeff. Davis will liberate Maryland in thirty days, and Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will be united

THE CAPTURE OF YORKTOWN AND GLOUCESTER POINT.

Outline Sketch of Yorktown and Vicinity, Showing Some of the Immediate Defences of the City, the Batteries on Gloucester Point, etc.



with the Southern Confederacy before midsummer. I find no one investing money on this programme.

One of the first results of the enemy's retreat toward Richmond will be the fall of Norfolk and the recovery of the Navy-yard. The *Merrimac* must now be considered a failure, as she cannot go to sea, nor balk the advance of our army by water to Richmond. She will revert to the United States Government.

It is not improper now to say, that Gen. McClellan's plan of the campaign on the Peninsula was, when he had got into position before Yorktown, to have Gen. McDowell push across to the head of the Peninsula with 50,000 men, and cut off the rebel retreat that has now taken place. If this plan had been carried out, not a regiment of all the rebel army at Yorktown would have escaped; but the plan was changed at Washington, after Gen. McClellan got before Yorktown, and changed without his knowledge or consent. His enemies blame him now for letting the enemy get away, the very thing, above all others, that McClellan's plan, if followed, would have effectually prevented.

OUR LETTERS FROM YORKTOWN.

A False Alarm—A Reconnoissance in Force—Description of the Rebel Works—Our Advance Toward Them—The Rebel Pickets Driven In—Result of the Reconnoissance.

Near Warwick Court-house, Camp Winfield Scott, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

A portion of our troops were ordered under arms this morning before light, indications leading one of the Generals to suppose that the enemy were preparing for an attack at daybreak. It was a false report, however, the enemy making no demonstration; nor are they likely to do so, being abundantly satisfied if they can make good their position where they are, without desiring to assume the offensive.

Another report came this afternoon, from the same General, that the enemy were apparently evacuating the works in front of his lines, and a reconnoissance in force was ordered, the following regiments being detailed for the service: Eleventh Maine, Fifty-sixth New-York, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, One Hundredth New-York, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Ninety-eighth New-York, Eighty-first New-York, Eighty-fifth New-York, Ninety-second New-York, and Ninety-third New-York. In little more than an hour these troops were under arms, and, accompanied by the First New-York Artillery, advanced to the front, opposite the rebel works on Warwick Creek, above Warwick Court-house.

In order that the reconnoissance might be turned to good account, under any circumstances, instructions were given to those in command to examine carefully the nature of the ground, and to gather as full particulars as possible of the enemy's position and force. Just across the Warwick Creek, opposite the point of our advance, is one of the strongest of the rebel defences; consisting of a large earthwork with two smaller ones on the right of it, and a battery of three guns about 200 yards further down the creek; the whole forming with the creek a very strong defensive position.

Between the three smaller works and the woods, along the edge of which our outer line of pickets are stationed, is an open space, some six or eight hundred yards in width. This is a sort of neutral ground between the two forts, being under fire from both sides; the earthworks of the rebels giving them the advantage, however, in commanding it. On both sides of this clearing the woods run down to the creek; those on the left being held by our troops, and those on the right, in front of the largest of the rebel forts, being heretofore in their possession. It was the main purpose of the reconnoissance to discover the character of these works, and how near they approached to the fort.

Throwing out a few companies as skirmishers, our troops advanced into these woods; the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania on the right of the brigade, or the left of the advance, the Eleventh Maine on the left, and the Fifty-sixth New-York in the centre; the One Hundredth New-York being held in reserve, with the battery concealed by the woods, ready to operate if necessary. The other brigade, on the right, has not yet been heard from, so that I cannot give the particulars of its action.

Our troops advanced steadily through the woods, driving the rebel pickets before them, and approaching to within two hundred yards of the principal fort from which several shells were thrown at them as they advanced; the rebels at the same time firing upon them from their rifle-pits in front of the fort. Though our men had never before been under fire, they displayed the coolness of veterans, returning the enemy's fire with spirit and effect. Meanwhile, the rebel battery on the left opened fire on our reserves from a 12-pound rifled gun and a swivel gun, [illegible]. The first shells were thrown with great accuracy, falling among our troops, and exploding with effect, though our loss was but small, the fragments in most cases flying over head, making great havoc among the limbs and branches of the trees.

Night coming on, our troops fell back, having accomplished one of the most successful reconnoissances yet undertaken here, with the loss of three killed and several wounded, so far as heard from. The rebel loss it is impossible to judge of. As the result of the reconnoissance, the report that the rebels were evacuating was set at rest; they being found, on the contrary, in considerable force, and occupying a very strong position. It was discovered that the woods ran close down to the large earthwork, on the side toward which they had been cut down for a considerable distance—the huge trunks being left crossing each other as they fell, forming a most formidable abattis in front of the fort.

The ground in these woods was found to be quite different from the swamp on this side of them, being rolling and firm, instead of low and swampy, as is most of the soil in this vicinity.

I had an opportunity of studying out the locality of this skirmish; visiting, in the afternoon, just previous to the advance of our troops, in company with Capt. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General. Advancing to the edge of the road, along which our outer pickets are stationed, the rebel works were plainly to be seen across the open space between them and us, not more than a third of a mile away. Behind their earthworks were barracks, sufficient to accommodate a force of many thousand; though it is probable that they are not all occupied at present. Within a hundred yards of us ran the wood, between Warwick Court-house and Lee's Mills. Just beyond this were to be seen five blackened chimneys of houses, destroyed by Magruder, "in obedience to his threat to leave nothing behind him that might be of service to us. These chimneys and the fences serve us as a cover to the rebel pickets, who occasionally advance as far as that in the night. Our men also sometimes venture as far as those chimneys, Capt. Smith, on one occasion, mounting one with the assistance of a ladder, taking advantage of the height to make a reconnoissance of the enemy's works, in spite of the shower of bullets that flew about him.

The rebels opened on us to-day while we were viewing their works, throwing a couple of shot from their swivel gun, one of which fell within ten or a dozen feet of Capt. Smith, my escort, who fell on his face at sight of the flash, your correspondent, meanwhile, ensconcing himself in a dignified manner behind a sizeable tree, which nature had planted, doubtless for his protection.

The shot which fell near Capt. Smith was a very good line shot, but was fired too low, burying itself in the ground in front of him as he stood a little to my right. My civilian's dress probably prevented my being the direct recipient of the compliment. I have a large spirit of forgiveness for such slights, however, and will overlook them as long as the rebels may choose to reserve their shots for the gentlemen of the shoulder-straps and sword belts.

PIERREPONT.

Evening Writing—Arrival of the Count D'Orsay of Contrabands at Cheeseman's Landing—Grand Artillery Duel—The Second Vermont on a Reconnoissance—List of Killed.

Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, April 30, 1862.

With army correspondents, except on particular occasions, it is a habit to write up for the public in the evening the items industriously gathered during the day. When in camp, the order to blow out the lights at 9 o'clock brings them no relief, but as a general thing, they can write quietly and in peace. Here, within a few hundred yards of the enemy, the excitement never ceases. You are constantly reminded of his presence, not alone by the swift occurring sharp reports of rifles which tell of a picket's danger, or a picket's death, but the never-ceasing thunder of artillery in the evening, in the dead watches of the night, and in the early morning, grant no time for composure, no time for collected thought, and no time for thinking we are at peace—to excitable news it is most damaging; to study and reflection wholly fatal.

The interesting incidents of each day must be given to the public the following morning, no matter what the deprivations of the correspondent may be in way of [illegible] writing facilities.

While thinking of these things at Cheeseman's Landing to-day, where many of these dashing hospitals are to be seen, my attention was arrested by a curious crowd about the tent used as a post-house. The boat, with the mail, had just arrived. Among her passengers she brought with her the greatest specimen of a contraband dandy it was ever my fortune to see. In contrast with the native Virginia contrabands, to the manor born, he looked like one of Africa's most fastidious princes. He was dressed in the finest and elegantly-fitting cloth. He wore patent-leather boots and lavender kids, spotless as the snow, and, amid a perfect blaze of large and costly diamonds, his massive gold chain and richly chased gold watch were not a little conspicuous. Native darkies beheld him with reverence and wonder. Even white folks stood at a respectful distance. He seemed quite alone in the world, and even of himself to constitute a realm, a throne and a prince. Why such a being should at once have a tent assigned to himself alone, and the honor of a military guard, is more than I can tell. Will the "Committee on the Conduct of the War" have a session here, and look into the matter? But nigger ought to be seen to.

This afternoon the rebels gave us a specimen of their artillery practice which was excellent in the way of exposing the position and power of their batteries. After they had saluted Major Kellogg, of the First Connecticut Artillery, at battery B, No. (—) with their 100-pounder percussion shells, we replied with guns *of at least the same calibre*. This battery is at Farenholt's house, which newspaper men for some some reason, have sought to render famous. Our first shot struck a small vessel, doing much damage in her rigging. The vessel lay at the first wharf as you approach Yorktown, and on the high land above this wharf the rebel battery was stationed. The firing was kept up till night, many of our shells bursting over and within the enemy's works. No loss of life on our side.

The Second Vermont Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Stannard (Col. Whiting being engaged in a court-martial) made a reconnoissance this forenoon in which three men were killed. Before reaching the point of observation, Col. Stannard's skirmishers met the enemy's pickets some three-fourths of a mile this side. Rapid firing immediately commenced, but the Vermont boys again exhibited their courage and discipline by driving the enemy like sheep before them, till they reached a slight elevation some one hundred and fifty yards from this side of the river and the enemy's breastworks. The skirmishing had been carried on in the woods, and thick woods intervened between them and the enemy from the hill down to the river. At this time the rebel camp was alarmed, and beating the long roll two or three regiments formed in the line of battle. For two hours our men in the face of a galling fire held their position, nor did they retreat until Lieut.-Col. Stannard had completed his reconnoissance, and which like all the [illegible] work of this able and judicious officer was thoroughly done. The names of the killed are Louis Wood, [illegible] and Lucius Carpenter—all of Company A, Capt. Walbridge.

The death of Lieut. Wagner, of the Engineers, has made a deep impression upon all who enjoyed the advantage of his acquaintance. He was an officer of rare ability, and in his death the country has sustained a loss. His name is often substituted in camp songs for the original.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The River Bridged at Fredericksburgh—Visit of Cabinet Officers—Our Troops Occupying the City—Whereabouts of the Rebels, &c.

Fredericksburgh, Sunday, May 4.

The Rappahannock is now bridged. Under the supervision of Capt. Robinson, a bridge has been thrown across by means of canalboats, on which troops can cross at pleasure. We now occupy Fredericksburgh, and the rebel pickets have fallen back.

Yesterday we were visited by Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton and Secretary Chase. These gentlemen, with Gen. McDowell and staff, Gen. King and staff, and Capts. Chandler, Robinson, [illegible], and Lieuts. [illegible], Webb and [illegible], Gen. Patrick and Gen. Augur, yesterday visited Fredericksburgh, and excited the unmitigated curiosity and surprise of the natives.

From all I can learn the rebels are encamped in three divisions, distant from us in different directions about fourteen miles, and in considerable force. It was undoubtedly their intention to tempt us to an immediate advance, and then sweep down on our rear, cutting off this division of the army from the main column.

The weather has cleared up, and under its influence the roads, formerly well-nigh impassable, are rapidly improving.

C. H. W.

GEN. MITCHEL'S MOVEMENTS.

Successful Expedition toward Chattanooga—The Enemy Removing their Property to Athens.

Huntsville, Ala., Sunday, May 4.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Your dispatch is received. A soldier's highest reward for service is to merit and receive the approbation of his superior officers.

An expedition from Bridgeport crossed the river on May 1, advanced toward Chattanooga, twelve miles, and captured stores and a Southern mail from some railroad hands. A panic prevailed at Chattanooga. The enemy is moving all his property in the direction of Atlanta.

Gen. Leadbetter had been cashiered for cowardice at Bridgeport.

There were not more than 2,000 troops at Chattanooga.

They destroyed a saltpetre manufactory, in a cave, and returned safely with the captured property.

Another expedition penetrated to Jasper, and found a strong Union feeling. On the same day, they had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Athens. Our outposts were driven back, but on being reinforced, the enemy retreated in the direction of Florence. There are straggling bands of mounted men, partly citizens, scattered along my entire line, threatening the bridges, one of which they succeeded in destroying.

O. M. MITCHEL, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Defeat of the Texans on the Rio Grande.

Kansas City, Saturday, May 3.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived.

Another battle has taken place between Gen. Canby and the Texans, at Peralta, on the Rio Grande, where the Texans had fortified themselves. The enemy were defeated.

Our loss was twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained. Gen. Canby, with a portion of his command, had made a detour and got below the enemy, while Major Paul was in their rear. The whole of the enemy's command will probably be taken, as their only alternative is to surrender or flee to the mountains, where the Indians await them.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important Events Expected at Corinth.

A Reconnoissance Pushed by Gen. Pope as far as Farmington.

A Large Body of Rebels Encountered There.

Gallant Charge of Our Forces upon Their Position.

Rout of the Rebels with a Loss of Thirty Killed and a Number of Prisoners.

Washington, Sunday, May 4.

The War Department at noon to-day received advices from Gen. Halleck, from which it is inferred that *important events will take place in the neighborhood of Corinth within the next two or three days.*

Pittsburgh Landing, Saturday, May 3—9 P. M.

Six deserters arrived yesterday and two to-day. They all confirm the capture of New-Orleans.

A few days ago one Tennessee and one Mississippi regiment of twelve months' men, stacked their arms, their time having expired, and refused to serve longer, though required to do so by the Conscript law. Beauregard put two regiments to guard them.

There were twenty deserters yesterday, and numbers are leaving their ranks daily.

All rumors of a battle here or in this vicinity are unfounded in fact.

The weather is clear and the roads will be passable in a day or two, so the army can advance.

Hospital stores and boats are arriving daily. [illegible], of Kentucky, with surgeons and nurses, arrived to-day.

[illegible], Sunday, May 4.

Intelligence from the army before Corinth has been received up to 9 o'clock last night. Gen. Halleck has moved his headquarters [illegible] further to the front. Our advance was within two miles of the enemy's outer works. The entire column is still pressing forward. Skirmishes between the advance and the rebels are of daily occurrence, the latter making but a slight show of resistance, and then falling back.

On Thursday, 400 Germans from a Louisiana regiment, who had been sent out from the rebel camp on outpost duty, came into our lines in a body, with white flags on their guns, and gave themselves up as deserters.

Deserters say that Gen. Lovell's advance was at Grenada, Mississippi, fortifying the place, which is naturally a strong position. They also confirm the report that *Beauregard is being reinforced from all parts of the Gulf States*, by merchants and business men, who, having closed their stores, have flocked to his standard. No news has been received from the flotilla.

A refugee from Vicksburgh, who left Memphis on Tuesday, says that the full particulars of the fall of New-Orleans have been published, and created great consternation. All the river towns below Vicksburgh and Natchez are almost entirely deserted, most of the people having fled to the interior. A large number of rebel steamboats have gone up White River, for what purpose is not known. It was believed at Memphis that Commodore Farragut's fleet would not come as far up the river as that city.

The steamer *Edward Walsh* was fired into on Friday night by rebel cavalry, six miles below [illegible], wounding five soldiers. The gunboat *Tyler* immediately went down and shelled the woods, and notified the people of the vicinity that their property would be burned on the repetition of the [illegible].

The river is still falling.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO FARMINGTON.

Pittsburgh Landing, Saturday, May 3.

The following dispatch, dated near Farmington, (near Corinth,) had been received at headquarters:

A reconnoissance sent towards Farmington found the enemy 4,500 strong, with four pieces of artillery, and some cavalry, occupying a strong position near the town. Our forces advanced at once to the assault, and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in fine style. The enemy left thirty dead on the field, with their tents and baggage, our cavalry pursuing them. The whole affair was very handsome, our regiments charging the battery and their line of infantry at the double-quick. The enemy fled in utter confusion. Some regiments of cavalry sent through to Booneville took possession of the town, tore up the railroad track and destroyed two bridges. We have a good many prisoners, but can't tell how many yet. Our loss is two killed and [illegible] wounded.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

DISPATCH FROM ASSISTANT-SECRETARY SCOTT.

Pittsburgh Landing, Saturday, May 3—9 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Paine's Division made a reconnoissance to Farmington to-day, found about 4,500 of the enemy, drove them in handsome style, killing thirty, wounding many and capturing some prisoners, their tents, camp equipage, &c. At dark our cavalry was in pursuit of their artillery and baggage train beyond Farmington, in the direction of Corinth. I witnessed the fight; our men behaved splendidly.

An artillery reconnoissance went to Glendale this morning, and destroyed two trestle bridges and [illegible] of the track of the Memphis and Charleston road.

It was a splendid day's work for the left wing.

The weather is clear and the roads are becoming good.

Signed, THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant-Secretary of War.

OUR GUNBOATS ON THE TENNESSEE.

Washington, Sunday, May 4.

The following, from the report of Lieut. Commanding Gwin, of the United States gunboat *Tyler*, addressed to Commander Foote, has been received at the Navy Department. The report is dated Pittsburgh Landing, April 29:

Sir: I have to inform you that on the [illegible] inst., I proceeded as high up on the Tennessee River as Florence, Ala., capturing the steamer *Alfred Robb*, which has been used as a rebel transport on the upper part of this river, not having been sunk, as we supposed. I found the rebel boat *Dunbar*, which had been used previous to the fall of Fort Henry as a gunboat, some distance up Cypress Creek, which is two miles below Florence, Ala., sunk, the water being above her guards. As it was impossible for me to raise her, I burned her to the water's edge.

I am happy to inform you that the rebels have neither a boat nor a gun on this river. I captured their last gun at Florence. It is now on board the [illegible]. I learned at Florence that their bridge was destroyed by order of Gen. Beauregard. The inhabitants were very indignant at such a wanton destruction.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Interruption of the Entente Cordiale Between the Allies.

Conference of the Representatives of the Three Powers.

Determination of the French Commander to March on the Capital.

Withdrawal of the English and Spanish.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE INTERIOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

The imbroglio in Mexican affairs appears to be coming more and more complicated. No sooner was the convention at Soledad confirmed than the English withdrew their forces, and now the Spanish Commander-in-chief, Gen. PRIM, has followed their example. The question naturally arises, what has occurred in Mexico to cause this sudden change of purpose in the Commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces? For an answer we must turn to the line of policy adopted by the French Commander-in-chief, the Count DE LORENCEZ. The hostile attitude presented by the latter, so little in accordance with the late Convention, and nearly on the eve when the conference between the Allied plenipotentiaries and the Mexican Ministry was to be held, led to an inquiry on the part of PRIM with the French Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE as to his intentions, when the latter referred him to the Count DE LORENCEZ. The French General, in a blunt, soldier-like manner, replied that he intended to march on Mexico City. In consequence PRIM determined to withdraw entirely from the country, and return with his troops to Havana. Intelligence to that effect was brought over from Vera Cruz to the Captain-General of Cuba, Gen. PRIM asking transports to be sent to bring back his troops. The news came here like a thunderbolt, and if, as is said, the determination of PRIM, or the conduct he intended to pursue, was known at Madrid, or that he carried with him secret orders to that effect in case of an emergency, it is very certain our governing authorities here were not aware of anything of the kind. On the receipt of the news, all was in commotion; instead of acquiescing with Gen. PRIM's request, the war steamer *San Quintin* was dispatched on the 16th to Vera Cruz, immediately on receipt of the news, with effects for the army, and carrying back convalescents to rejoin their regiments. The newspapers here said at the time that the steamer took papers of importance from the Government at Madrid, and official correspondence from the Island to Gen. PRIM. This latter official correspondence, I have been informed, was a letter from the Captain-General to PRIM, directing him to continue where he was until word had been sent to Spain of the new aspect of affairs in Mexico. It would seem from this that the new policy adopted by the French was unknown to the Spanish Government, for the Spanish steamer *Isabel la Catolica* was ordered to leave immediately for New-York, to take out Don [illegible] MASO, the Inspector of Companies established in the Island, whose office lately made by the Government as a check upon Companies consisting of shareholders, and of which he is the first appointee, having lately came from Spain for that purpose. The intention in sending out the steamer immediately was that Señor MASO might arrive in time in New-York to take a passage for Europe in the English mail steamer, which would leave about the 30th. The *Isabel* was to have left on the same day as the *San Quintin* left for Vera Cruz; at least the order was given to that effect, but she did not sail until the following day. So opposed was Gen. SERRANO, the Captain-General of Cuba, to the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the Mexican soil, that Gen. GASSET was about to depart to take command of the troops, and a suggestion directed to PRIM, that in the state of affairs he had better resign the command to the former; and although he left Mexico himself, to let the troops remain until orders had been received from the Government in Spain. Such a step was, however, rendered useless by the unexpected arrival of the English war steamer *Challenger*, with the news that a portion of the Spanish forces had already left Vera Cruz for Havana, and that PRIM was about to set sail with the whole of the forces shortly after. So eager was the English commander to make public this news, that, departing from the ordinary rules of etiquette among Governments, he hallooed out the intelligence, as he entered the harbor, to those who were on the wharves, in Spanish, in some such words—"Gen. PRIM has embarked his forces, and will be here shortly."

This intelligence was confirmed a few days after by the arrival of a Spanish vessel from Vera Cruz with a battalion of the regiment of Cuba on board, and three hundred sick. The vessel arrived at a very early hour, and the troops having been landed, they were immediately marched to the barracks at Castillo del Principe; the sick, as a matter of course, were sent to the military hospital. Many of them, I am informed by parties who saw them, landed in a deplorable condition, being so weak that they were obliged to be conveyed on litters. The early hour at which the landing took place prevented any assemblage of people; but the Spaniards here are foaming with rage at the course pursued by PRIM. They have nothing too bad to say of him, who, a few months ago, was received with a public ovation; and if they were indignant with the English for leaving them so abruptly, it is impossible to paint in true colors their rage with the French. The latter are half-afraid that a Madrid second of May may be repeated in Havana.

The *Prensa* gives the following explanation of the manner in which the Captain-General acted on receiving the letter from Gen. PRIM, requiring transports to bring back his forces:

"Before answering the communication of the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS, respecting the return of the troops, his Excellency, the Captain-General, as it was a delicate matter, thought it proper to hear the opinion of persons of importance, for which purpose personages in office, Senators and Deputies to the Cortes, who happened to be in Havana, and some other parties of high standing, were summoned to a meeting. They all were of opinion that it appeared right to intimate to Gen. PRIM that the troops ought to continue in their quarters until the resolution of her Majesty's Government was received, even if his Excellency, in his capacity of Plenipotentiary, should immediately withdraw. And to this effect was the reply directed which was sent by the steamer *San Quintin*. But, from the news brought by H. B. M.'s screw steamer, the *Challenger*, it is concluded that the *San Quintin* will not have arrived at her destination before the embarkation of the troops taken place, for which reason it has appeared prudent that Gen. DON MANUEL GASSET, who was to leave for Vera Cruz in the steamer *Ulloa*, as second commander of the expedition, appointed by royal order, should delay his departure until it is seen what new turn events may take.

"This is a brief the history of what has occurred. It may be seen, therefore, if there are reasons for so much clamor, and if it has any relation with many of the [illegible] which have been invented within these few days, giving to facts a coloring which they neither have nor can have."

The *Epoca*, a newspaper published in Madrid, with respect to Mexico, gives the following paragraph, but whether it speaks the real sentiments of the Government on affairs in that country, it would be impossible to say. One would almost suppose, however, from the language used and the manner in which the paragraph is put, that the editor was authorized to speak from official sources:

"We consider it our duty to deny most positively the supposition that the Spanish Government, or its representatives in Mexico, pretend at present, at any cost, to maintain in it the republic. This is as much unfounded as were the accusations a short time ago unjust, that Spain pretended to impose a monarchy already agreed upon, in Mexico. The Spanish policy, in perfect conformity with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of London, desires a stable Government for Mexico, but that this Government should derive its existence from the will of the people."

We translate the following, giving an account of the rupture between the Conde de Reus (Gen. PRIM) and the French authorities, from the *Eco de Europa*:

"Yesterday, the 9th of April, took place the announced conference between the representatives of the Allied Powers, to see if it was possible to come to an agreement upon the manner of carrying out the objects of the expedition.

The Plenipotentiary Ministers of Spain and England used great efforts to induce the French not to change their policy, to keep firm to what was at first adopted, and to act in accordance with it.

The Conde de Reus (Gen. PRIM) distinguished himself particularly in this, who, from having been the principal adviser and carryer-out of that policy, has taken a very lively interest that the Allies should not abandon it, as being the only one that could save Mexico without the effusion of blood.

The Spanish General showed by clear and evident reasons that the Treaty of London does not authorize the attitude that the French have taken; that the Allies have no right to impose upon the Mexicans a form of government that is not to their taste; that to pretend to do it in the manner that the French now attempt, is not only to abandon the original idea of the coalition, but to break the agreement with the Government of the republic, and that in order to fulfill religiously what was stipulated between the three Powers, and agreed to between its representatives and the Mexican Government, it is not only necessary to keep to the noble intentions with which the coalition was formed, but to abstain from sheltering the natives of the country that come under its protection to plot against the existing Government.

All was in vain. The representatives of France declared in clear and explicit terms that they were resolved not to continue negotiating with the present Government of the Republic, and that far from withdrawing their protection from the Mexican *emigrés* who were under its shelter, they will continue granting it, from being persons that merit the confidence of the Emperor.

Then the Conde *de Reus* (Gen. PRIM,) declared that this being a solemn infraction of the treaty and equivalent to a declaration of war against Mexico by the French, he was resolved to withdraw from the country with the forces that he has under his orders, because he neither wished to oppose with arms the determination of the French, nor be a passive spectator of a causeless struggle between them and the Mexicans.

The conference having terminated with this sad result, the Conde DE REUS, who for a long time before had made up his mind to this, in case that the French representatives would not change from their purpose, did not hesitate a moment, and convoked the Commanders of his Division to a meeting for the purpose of communicating to them what he had determined upon.

Accordingly, yesterday evening, all the Commanders of the Spanish Expeditionary Division assembled at the General's house, many of whom, or almost all, were ignorant of the reason and object of that calling together, although they rightly presumed, as did also the public, that it was to treat upon some resolution extremely serious and important.

Nothing was observable in the outward appearance of the Conde de Reus that could reveal the disagreeable impressions which he must have felt at seeing destroyed, at least for the present, the great and magnificent work to which he has dedicated so much study and self-sacrifice. He was, as always, affable to everybody, and showed at table the same tranquillity and calm that he has exhibited on the most serious occasions on the eve of his battles, or after his victories.

The dinner concluded, he passed to the drawing-room, where all the commanders being assembled and standing, he addressed to them, in a grave and subdued tone, but with energy and feeling, a harangue, which was listened to with respectful silence.

His Excellency mentioned in it the stipulation in the Treaty of London, and the noble intentions of the coalition; he related the steps that had been taken to put them in practice since the arrival of the European forces to the shores of Vera Cruz; he mentioned the fears of the country, and the jealousy with which at first it received the Allies, and drew attention to the change produced in it by the mild and conciliatory policy which they adopted; he related the efforts that were made with this view until the celebration of the agreement at Soledad, and spoke of its consequences, of its fulfillment up to the present time, and of the hopes which all entertained that, the greatest difficulties being already overcome, the Mexican questions would at last have a peaceable and happy settlement. "But God has not willed it so," said the General, with deep emotion; "because, perhaps, the hour of salvation for this unfortunate country has not yet arrived."

The General then spoke of the arrival of some Mexican *emigrés* for the purpose of overturning the present Government, of changing the political form of the country, and creating in it a monarchy under the Archduke MAXIMILIAN of Austria—a project which, although contrary to the objects of the coalition, because it is against the wish of the Mexicans, finds protection among the French, since they shelter those who come to put it in execution in spite of the Government, with which the Allies have negotiated as friends, and of which they are the guests.

The General afterward spoke of the conference of yesterday and of its result. "We," said he, after mentioning what took place at it, "cannot adhere to that policy, nor must we oppose force to those projects. We ought not to authorize with our presence the breaking of all that has been agreed to; nor can we either remain passive spectators of a struggle between the French and the Mexicans. We ought, therefore, to withdraw from this country, leaving the world to judge of our conduct and of what obliges us to take this step."

Notwithstanding the delicate nature of his address, the Conde de Reus did not utter a word of which either the party to which the Mexican *emigrés* belong, or the French who shelter them can complain. In speaking of the former, he not only manifested respect for their opinions, but lamented the misfortunes of the Republic that condemn them to exile; "but whether rightly or badly condemned," said he, "to suffer this very hard punishment, they ought not to return to their country, by the protection of the allied arms, when these are in peaceable and friendly relation with the Government that condemned them; because this is interfering in the domestic affairs of Mexico, and such interference is not proper in the allied forces, who are kindly received in the country as guests."

No less was the tact of the General, in speaking of the French. "I leave with them," said he, "the responsibility of this act, upon which there will very shortly fall the sentence of public opinion, both in America and Europe; but for all that, I do not wish them any harm; no, they are brave and perfect soldiers; they deserve that victory should always follow their arms; I wish them no harm; but on this occasion they are wandering from the path by which we are going, and which we cannot leave without failing in our honor. History will judge between them and us."

The General was very eloquent when speaking of what the Allies could have done in Mexico, if they would have remained united in the purpose of reestablishing peace and order in the republic, without interfering with the sovereign rights. They would have made of it the most happy nation on the globe, whilst now, with this fatal change and rupture, it is, perhaps, destined to be the theatre of sanguinary horrors in an interminable war.

The Conde DE REUS, after dwelling upon these ideas, and making other opportune reflections, recommended to the commanders of his division the utmost circumspection and prudence to avoid discussions upon this step, from which might arise unpleasant consequences, and concluded by saying that on that same day he would give the necessary orders for the march.

Such was in substance the harangue of the illustrious General, in which there shone the most noble and generous ideas, expressed with bursts of true eloquence proceeding from the heart.

We refrain at present from making any comments upon this very serious resolution.

As soon as the result of the conference between the representatives of the Allied Powers was known yesterday, the latter dispatched a courier to Mexico City to communicate it to the Government.

The Conde de Reus (Gen. PRIM,) also on his part addressed communications to the same Government, informing them of his determination to retire from the Republic with his troops, and sent by courier the same information to Gen. ZARAGOZA, that he might make his arrangements in view of this circumstance.

Finally, a courier was sent to Vera Cruz with dispatches to the Captain-General of Cuba, that he might prepare all that was required for the return of the Division to Havana.

It appears that the troops will set out very soon, and it is probable that within a week they will all have left this city.

The following is the manifesto made by the Plenipotentiaries of France, M. DE SALIGNY and M. JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, to reassume their liberty of action after the withdrawal of the last Spanish troops. The following is the document alluded to, published on April 10, in Vera Cruz.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
ORIZABA, April 9, 1862.

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, have the honor of informing the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, in reply to his note of the 3d inst., in which he asks for the dismissal of Señor ALMONTE, that it is impossible for them to comply with that request.

When Gen. ALMONTE left France, the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, did not doubt that hostilities would take place between our troops and the Mexicans, and then Gen. ALMONTE offered to come and employ words of conciliation with his fellow-countrymen, as well as make them understand the altogether beneficent object that the European intervention had proposed. Those offers were accepted by his Majesty's Government, and the General was not only authorized, but invited to come to Mexico to fulfill that mission of peace, for which his honorable antecedents made him proper, as well as his extreme moderation and the esteem that he has not failed to enjoy, as well in Mexico as in the different foreign Courts where he has represented his country.

On his arrival at Vera Cruz, the General found himself in a situation that nobody in Europe could have foreseen, since an armistice had been made, as well as an engagement to make negotiations. The part that the General had to perform was not on this account less important nor less easy to define. It is evident that after the long civil wars that have desolated this country, and when in many parts of its territory the armed resistance threatened or kept in check the forces of the Government, the word of a man, a stranger to the passions of the belligerent parties, and invested with the confidence of one of the Allied Powers, had the right to demand to be heard.

The supreme Government of the Republic, without wishing to understand all the advantages that it might have derived on this occasion from a more prudent and moderate conduct, believed that it ought to do nothing else, in order to consolidate its situation, than put again in force the decrees of proscription which so sorrowfully recall to remembrance the bad times of the European revolutions. The plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, refrained from giving any answer, and Gen. ALMONTE, whose life was threatened even in Vera Cruz, followed to Cordova one of the French battalions that was proceeding to the quarters at Tehuacan. The Government of the Republic now protests against this act, although it ought to have foreseen the reply of the plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor. The French flag has protected plenty of exiles, and there is no example where it has once granted its protection of its having withdrawn it from those who obtained it.

The undersigned have had the sorrow to understand that, after the day on which was terminated the treaty of Soledad, new vexations have been practised against their countrymen. In the opinion of the undersigned, violent measures have been adopted to stifle the expression of the wishes of the country and of the true public opinion. In this manner they hope to come to terms with Europe, and make it accept the triumph of an oppressive minority as the sole element of order and organization that can be met with in the Republic.

The undersigned are convinced that if they continue in the road which the wish to avoid the shedding of blood caused them to adopt, they would expose themselves to be acting at variance with the intentions of their Government, and to become involuntarily the accomplices of that moral compressure under which the great majority of the Mexican people now groan.

In consequence, they have the honor to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the French troops leaving their hospitals under the safeguard of the Mexican nation, will fall back beyond the fortified positions of Chiquihuite, and will return then to take their freedom of action, immediately that the last Spanish troops have left the quarters which they now hold, in virtue of the Convention of Soledad.

(Signed) D. SALIGNY,
EDMOND JURIEN.

The *Eco de Europa*, in its paper of the 13th, publishes the following news:

"We do not yet know the effect which the resolution taken by the Conde DE REUS to withdraw his forces has produced in the capital. During the whole of yesterday it was reported that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor DOBLADO, was coming to this city; but it was of a vague nature, and probably without foundation.

Señor GONZALES ECHEVARRIA has offered his resignation of the Ministry of the Treasury, and it has been accepted.

The news of the civil war is, as always, contradictory. According to an official account that we have seen, Gen. CARBAJAL routed completely, in Teloloapan, the chiefs of the reaction, MARQUEZ and COBOS, putting them to a precipitate flight; but it is also said that the above defeated afterward, at Atlixco, the Government troops, and shot several commanders that fell into their hands. It is added that the victorious reactionists were marching with all haste on Puebla with the intention of attacking it, and that they had put up barricades in that city to defend themselves. *Of course we do not answer for the truth of these reports. Whether true or not, they show that civil war* is not yet extinguished in this Republic.

With this number we suspend the publication of our paper. The *Eco de Europa* ought not to survive the European coalition, and dies with it; and still, ought it to exist, when the Spanish division withdraws, it disappears with it.

Although we mention the death of the coalition, we cannot, however, believe that it is never to be resuscitated; perhaps it is only broken. At all events, things cannot remain as they now are, and circumstances may even take place when it will not be useless, as it would be at present, to discuss the questions which we now abandon. We therefore say that we suspend this paper; time will tell if it be for ever or not.

JUAREZ' Government has ordered a letter to be published which is attributed to Gen. ALMONTE, and the rough draft of a plan of *pronunciamento* and of government, at the head of which he would be placed. In addition to these, there has been also published a circular from Señor DOBLADO to the Governors of the States, declaring Gen. ALMONTE and the other personages that accompany him, traitors to the country, and urging them to try and capture them according to the law that was recently ordered to be put into execution.

The letter together with the plan of a *pronunciamento* and government were given up to his immediate superior by Col. GARCIA, to whom Gen. ALMONTE had sent them by a messenger, trusting to his honor of a gentleman. The messenger was apprehended with other letters, and was in the hands of justice. The following are the papers alluded to:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE, SECTION 1,
ARMY OF THE EAST, FIRST DIVISION.
Com.-in-Chief, SEÑOR DON ALEJANDRO GARCIA.
VERA CRUZ, March 16, 1862.

MY DEAREST AND NEVER-FORGOTTEN FRIEND: Persuaded, as I am, of the honorable sentiments which, as a soldier and good patriot, you cherish in your heart, I have determined to take up my pen to tell you that soon, very soon, the misfortunes of our unfortunate country are about to conclude, the fatal events of forty years being changed into an era of happiness. For the purpose of obtaining peace and the complete tranquility of the Republic every good Mexican must assist.

With this object I herewith send you the proclamation, so that in case you should decide to put it in execution, let it be understood that you will be supported, and in case of its not arriving in time, you can retreat.

If it should not be possible to put it in execution at least from the opinion, for it will be always of use.

If by any chance you should not be of this opinion, then tear this up, taking care that nothing is said about it, which, I believe, you will do as a gentleman.

I tell you again, that in no case can you have ill-luck, for you will be supported by a very respectable force.

In case of agreeing to it, you will receive more extensive and minute information which will convince you, as a good Mexican, laboring for the national felicity and honor.

In addressing you, I do it as much for the general good of the country as for the esteem and consideration which I profess towards you, assuring you of the love with which your true friend distinguishes you.

The following is the draft alluded to:

In the City of Mexico, on the day of such a month, in such a year, &c., &c., the Generals, Commanders, officers and citizens that sign this paper, being met together, General or citizen N. declared: That the present form of Government being no longer endurable, nor the authorities that emanate from it, because by their rash conduct they have compromised the nation in an unequal and senseless struggle with the great Powers of Europe, for which reason the disavowal of the present order of things is made a matter of urgent necessity, as well as the appointing of a Supreme Chief of the nation and of the Mexican forces that are present found with arms in their hands, so that the above Chief, being obeyed by them, may arrange in the name of the nation with the Commanders of the Allied troops, and likewise promote the establishment of a Government that may give sufficient guarantees for the lives and interests of the Mexicans, no less than for those of the foreigners of all nations who happen to be in the Territory of the Republic; he therefore proposes for the approbation of the meeting the following articles:

1. The authority of the present President of the Republic is disavowed.
2. His Excellency Gen. DON JUAN N. ALMONTE is recognized as its supreme chief, and of the troops that adhere to this plan.
3. The said General is fully empowered to enter into an arrangement with the commanders of the Allied forces that are at present in the territory of the Republic, and to convoke a National Assembly, which, taking into consideration the deplorable state in which the country finds itself, declares the form of government which it is most convenient to establish in it in order to root out anarchy, and afford to the Mexicans the peace and order which for a long time they wish for, so as to repair the enormous losses which they have suffered during the civil war that for so many years has worsted the entire Republic.
4. His Excellency, DON JUAN N. ALMONTE, shall be *informed of this resolution, and at the same time there* is to be manifested to him the firm belief cherished by this garrison, that His Excellency will not refuse on so solemn an occasion his services to his country, which now, more than ever, urgently needs them.

The preceding articles having been accepted by all present, after being duly considered upon, they signed the present resolution on the above day and in the order shown below. Here follow the signatures:

A correspondent of the *Diario* writes from Orizaba as follows:

It is reported here, but I would not undertake to answer for its truth, although it comes from the creditable sources, that the Minister of Grace and Justice of JUAREZ' Government, Señor TERAN, and the Minister of the Treasury, Don JOSE GONZALES ECHEVARRIA, have resigned, on account of the execution of Gen. ROBLES PEZUELA, and from not agreeing with the President on various questions of importance to the country.

It is also said, but I do not respond for the truth of the report that the messenger who brought the order from Messrs. TERAN and ECHEVARRIA for Gen. ZARAGOZA to suspend the execution of ROBLES PEZUELA, arrived in time to obtain the object desired by those who signed it, and by the Allies who obtained it, but that it was not attended to.

There is one thing, however, which appears certain, namely, that Gen. ALMONTE has in the whole Republic many more partisans than what his opponents confess to. In spite of the extraordinary vigilance that the Federals display, that General receives many messengers, with letters from the principal personages of conservative opinions, inviting him to assume the supreme power. The Reactionists reckon in Cuernavaca and other places more than 12,000 men, who do great mischief to the Government forces, and seriously threaten this place. Perhaps not many days will elapse before you hear of some important event.

The French are now assembled in Cordova, and there are here also Gen. ALMONTE, Father MIRANDA, HARO and TAMARIZ, but to say the truth, they are so quiet and retired that their presence is scarcely observable.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 27th gives the following account of affairs in Mexico, with the views upon the condition of things in that republic:

"In our last paper we made a brief summary of the news of Mexico contained in the papers of the capital of the Mexican republic, which we now intend to amplify.

Since our last summary up to March 26, there have occurred new facts that show a deterioration of that state of things, for the part that the Government of Don BENITO JUAREZ represents, was becoming every day more tragic. The shooting of conservatives, who were entitled "thieves and plagiarists," were occurrences, if not daily, at least very frequent, as we are going to prove by facts.

In Puebla there have been put to death Don Cenobio Roldan, Don Pedro Pablo Feloché, and Don Miguel Flagoro. In Tepeaca, Don Tomas Baez experienced the same fate.

In Linares, Don FERNANDO CANAMAL and Don JACOBO MARTINEZ had been apprehended, as agents of the reactionaries of Ciudad Victoria, and were going to be shot. In Guadalajara, Don ALEJO MUÑOZ was put to death, and in Compostela, Don AGAPITO JASSO. A reactionary chief, taken prisoner by QUIROGA, has been likewise shot. Some said that it was Gen. LIMA, and others Gen. TAVERA. There was also a report that Señor GALVEZ, whose family lives in the capital, had been put to death by military execution.

From Queretaro they also announce that on the 25th of March there were shot Don Antonio Perez, Don Ramon Rios, Don Arcadio Perez, Don Jesus Renteria, and Don Juan Fierros, and in San Juan del Rio, Don Epigmenio Megia and Don Encarnacion Reyes.

The greatest disorder reigned in all the Departments of the State, and the military and civil authorities were acting as seemed best to them. The newspapers, in spite of the reserve, if not silence, that was imposed upon them, complained of the disorganization of the Supreme Court of Justice, for in the State of Mexico the elections of President and Magistrates had not taken place. VIDAURRI had appointed, some time since, Ex-President COMONFORT, Military Governor of Tamaulipas, and the Supreme Government had not sanctioned nor yet condemned this appointment. In the meantime, VIDAURRI was arranging that all the towns should supply COMONFORT with what resources they had ready.

Don JOSE GONZALES ECHEVERRIA, JUAREZ Minister of the Treasury, resigned on the 4th, and Señor DOBLADO, who seems to be general minister of the different departments, was intrusted provisionally with the office.

Gen. Don JESUS LOPEZ URAGA, has been appointed Minister from Mexico, near the Government of the United States, and it is said for certain that his own Government has ceded to him the Isles Marias, as a recompense for the services that he has afforded to the Republic."

THE PARISH WILL CASE.

Opinion of Hon. Samuel L. Selden, Presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals.

His Honor, Judge SELDEN, who, with Judge Sutherland, dissented from the judgment of the Court, delivered the following opinion in favor of admitting all the codicils to probate:

In the Matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—SELDEN, P. J. (dissenting.)—This case, with its voluminous proofs, its extended medical arguments, and elaborate briefs, has swollen to such a size, that it is quite impossible for the Court, in an opinion of reasonable length, to take a complete and comprehensive view of all the various aspects in which it is presented. I shall attempt no more than barely to group a few of its prominent features, in as brief a space as possible, selecting such points as, while they may not appear to others the most striking and important, seem, nevertheless, to me, to be not only pertinent but entirely decisive of the case.

Were we at liberty to entertain at the outset a wish, as to the conclusion to which we are ultimately to arrive, it would undoubtedly be, that although we might find that the codicils were invalid, we might also find that the will itself was revoked, and that Henry Parish died intestate. This result, while it would give to the widow a very bountiful provision during her life, and a large estate to be transmitted to her relatives upon her death, would, at the same time, place the brothers and sisters of Mr. Parish upon a footing of equality as to the residue.

But notwithstanding the very ingenious argument of the counsel for the sisters of Mr. Parish, and a natural inclination to give to that argument its fullest force, I have been unable to see how it can, with propriety, be held that the will was revoked. Admitting the soundness of the argument that testamentary capacity may be divided, into the power to conceive ideas, and the power to express them; that the latter is as essential to the competency of the testator as the former, and that a person may well be capable of expressing the simple desire to revoke a will, and yet quite incapable of adequately communicating his wishes in regard to the complex provisions of a new will; still it can hardly help the counsel's case.

The argument applies solely to express, and not at all to implied, revocations. The only express revocations here are those contained in the second and third codicils of the legacy to Daniel, and of the residuary clause in favor of Daniel and James Parish. Now, conceding that in a case where a testator, apparently intelligent, but whose powers of communicating his ideas were limited, had, in proper form, revoked a previous will, and then by a subsequent and distinct act, had made another will, it would be possible to hold the revocation valid, on the ground that the intention to revoke was clear, and the second will invalid on the ground that it did not sufficiently appear that its provisions were in accordance with the real wishes of the testator; still, the doctrine cannot, I apprehend, apply to a case where the revocation and the new provisions are contained in the same instrument, and are part and parcel of the same transaction; for the very plain reason that it would be impossible, in such a case, to say that the testator would have wished to revoke the former will, except in connection with the new disposition made of the estate. The codicils cannot therefore be held valid as to the revocations which they contain, and void for want of testamentary capacity as to the residue.

The revocations, whether total or partial, in this case, then, if any, must be *implied*. Without examining the question whether the circumstances relied upon by the counsel would amount to an implied revocation at the common law, it seems to me that our statute (2 R. S., p. 64, sec. 33, and seq.) presents an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of such a revocation here. The notes of the revisers upon those sections show conclusively that it was their intention to preclude all implied revocations, except such as were expressly recognized. They say, in terms, that the provisions contained in the sections referred to, "it is believed, dispose of the *whole doctrine* of implied revocations." The effect of these provisions was considered by this Court, in the case of Langdon vs. Astor's Executors, (16 N. Y. R., 9,) where a distinction was taken between the ademption and the revocation of a legacy; and where, although the Court held that there might still be an ademption or *ante-mortem* satisfaction of a legacy, it was nevertheless conceded, that, since the statute, there could be no implied revocation except such as the statute contemplated. Judge Denio, by whom the opinion of the Court was delivered, after stating the nature of the implied revocations enumerated in the statute, and the distinction between such revocations and ademptions, says: "The Courts cannot, consistently with the statute, hold that *any other* mere change of circumstances will amount to an implied revocation."

The counsel suggests a long list of cases in which he supposes there must, of necessity, be a revocation, notwithstanding the statute. But these are mostly cases where the devise or legacy has become inoperative by reason of the destruction or alienation of the subject matter of the devise, &c., prior to the testator's death. Circumstances of this sort do not necessarily work a revocation of the will, but merely operate to prevent the beneficiary from enjoying its fruits. The will may, nevertheless, be proved, leaving its effect to be determined when the devisee or legatee prefers his claim.

As to the testator's expressed intention, or wish, to revoke or change his will, upon which the counsel seems to rely, nothing can be clearer than that such an intention, to be of any avail, must be carried into effect in the manner prescribed by the statute. As a mere auxiliary to circumstances tending to effectuate an implied revocation, it is useless, as there can be no such revocation except in the cases for which the statute provides. It is impossible, therefore, to sustain the appeal of the two sisters of Mr. Parish.

The remaining questions relate to the validity of the second and third codicils to the original will. It is insisted that those two codicils are void, on the grounds: *First*, that the testator was mentally incompetent at the time they were executed, to make any alteration of his will; and, *secondly*, that they were obtained by the fraud and improper influence of Mrs. Parish.

It did not appear from the oral arguments of the counsel at the hearing, that they differed essentially as to the degree of intelligence required to enable one to make a will. But their printed briefs present very opposite theories on the subject, and I cannot consent to pass the question without remark, as I am unwilling to have it inferred that I assent to the rule, in respect to testamentary capacity, supposed to have been established by several cases in this State, especially the case of Stewart vs. Lispenard, (26 Wend., 255.) That rule is said to be, that while an idiot cannot make a valid will, yet one who has any mind at all, however low his grade of intellect, may do so; that the law on this subject does not distinguish between different degrees of intelligence, and that to deprive a man of testamentary capacity, he must be totally destitute of reason and understanding.

Considered philosophically, it is manifest that this rule cannot be sustained. It assumes that it is possible to draw a definite and precise line of distinction between idiocy and mental power. The fallacy of this assumption it requires no argument to prove. If, as I suppose, every perception is an act, and every idea a state of the mind, then to distinguish a man from a tree, or a house from a horse, is indicative of mind. But I desire to test this rule, not by any mere metaphysical reasoning, but by facts and principles familiar to all. Almost every one of ordinary experience has known various persons who were classed both in common parlance and in law as idiots, and must have observed, that while some of these persons have more, and some less, intelligence, few, if any, are entirely destitute; that most of them know their friends from strangers, manifesting affection for one and aversion for the other, and that many have the power of speech, not imitative merely, like that of the parrot, but expressive, to some extent, of thought, of feeling, and of will. All this requires intelligence, and intelligence proves mind. Idiots, therefore, have mind, and the difference between them and a Bacon or a Newton, is a difference in degree alone.

It is said, that this rule having been established in this State by repeated decisions, it is too late now to call it in question. But no amount of authority can establish a rule which is self-contradictory. If it be, as I deem it to be, undeniable, that idiots, or if not all, at least some persons belonging properly to that class, have more or less understanding, then the rule in question both affirms and denies that such persons have capacity to make wills. There is, and can be no doubt that courts, in passing upon questions of testamentary capacity, will and must distinguish between different grades of intelligence, and that, in cases like the present, the inquiry is, not whether the testator possessed *some* intelligence, and *some* mind, but whether he possessed that *degree* of intelligence which would qualify him to dispose of his estate by will.

It by no means follows, however, that, when the inquiry relates to idiocy or mental imbecility, and there is no allegation of insanity, that it is necessary to bring the capacity of the testator up to the standard of what may be called, in any just or even technical sense, "a sound mind." This phrase has two significations. In common parlance, it means a mind of more than ordinary strength, discreet and well balanced. In law, it means a mind not affected with insanity in any form. In neither of these senses can it, by possibility be made a test of mere mental imbecility. It is said to have a third signification, and to be used as synonymous with *compos mentis*, and to express the idea of legal competency. It has no doubt been sometimes vaguely used in this sense; but such use is obviously inaccurate, and tends strongly to mislead. Take the case of one who has just risen above the grade of idiocy, who has barely sense enough to escape a commission, and is it not absurd to speak of him as a person of sound mind?

It is held in the case of Stewart vs. Lispenard,—and to that, under the authorities in this State, I feel bound to assent,—that a man may be capable of making a valid will, and yet incapable of executing a deed, or making a contract for the purchase or sale of property. Our statute, which allows wills to be executed at the age of sixteen by females and eighteen by males, tends to support the idea. A court of equity, therefore, may commit the estate of such person to the charge of a committee, and yet, after his death, give effect to his will. We may properly say of such a person that he is *compos mentis* in one respect, and *non compos mentis* in another; that is, that he has a mind competent to make a will, but incompetent to make a contract; but we cannot say that he has a mind *sound* for one purpose and *unsound* for another, without doing gross violence to language. It is obvious that "*non compos mentis*" and "of unsound mind" are not, as the counsel seems to suppose, convertible terms; and that the words "sound" and "unsound" have no appropriate relation to questions of idiocy or mental imbecility.

If we would have clear and definite ideas on this subject, we must not abandon all precision in the use of phraseology. *Non compos mentis* is a general term, embracing all who are deemed legally incompetent to transact business. It includes three separate classes, viz: idiots, persons of unsound mind, and persons of unsound memory. Each of these classes is entirely distinct from both the others. The first embraces not only congenital idiots, or idiots from birth, but also such as have subsequently become mentally imbecile from sickness or other causes. The second class comprises all who suffer from aberration of mind, whether they are lunatics, monomaniacs, or generally deranged. The third is confined to a peculiar class, composed mostly of persons whose memories are impaired by age. To mingle these separate classes, each *of which has its distinct features, as is frequently* done, tends inevitably to confusion.

We have already seen that idiots cannot be classed with persons of unsound mind, in the technical sense of the latter phrase. It is equally clear that persons of unsound memory belong to a different class from either of the others. Although an unsound memory is proof of an unsound mind, yet the converse is not true. The mind may be unsound in other respects, while the memory remains perfect. Every one of experience in life knows that in advanced age the memory sometimes becomes impaired to such a degree that the individual forgets his friends and kindred, and is unable ordinarily to tell the names or number of his children, or whether they are alive or dead, and yet this same individual may, under some sudden stimulus or strong excitement, exhibit for a time his mental powers, memory included, to all, or nearly all, their former vigor. I have had occasion in one instance to pass judicially upon a will where the testator appeared to be substantially in this condition. It was sought in that case, which is not reported, to apply the rule laid down in Stewart vs. Lispenard; but nothing can be plainer than that this rule could have no application to such a case.

It may be objected to the classification here given, that it does not comport with the language of our statutes on the subject. It is true that the statute concerning wills of real estate, in its enumeration of persons incapable of making a valid devise, specifies only idiots and persons of unsound mind, and omits to name, specifically, persons of unsound *memory*; and that the statute concerning wills of personal property provides that every person of "sound mind and memory, and *no other*," may make a valid bequest. These statutes do, no doubt, imply that, in some enlarged and comprehensive sense, the term "unsound mind" may be held to embrace both idiots and persons of impaired memory; but when taken together they also recognize the very distinctions for which I contend. The first distinguishes between idiots and persons of unsound mind; and the second treats an unsound memory as something distinct from general mental unsoundness. That these distinctions are real, is too plain to be denied; and it proves nothing against their existence that legislators and judges have not always observed them. Baron Comyn has used the terms "idiots" and of "non-sane memory" as embracing every class of persons who are to be regarded as *non compos mentis*. See *Com. Digest, Title Idiot*. The Statute of Wills, 34 and 35 Hen. 8, does the same, by providing that no will of lands shall be valid if made by any "idiot, or by any person of non-sane memory;" but this only shows a want of just discrimination in the use of terms. It is nevertheless clear, that a mere monomaniac, whose mind is perfectly sound aside from a single hallucinated idea, cannot *properly* be said to be of unsound *memory*.

It is plain, from what has been said, that persons deemed in law *non compos mentis* are properly divisible into classes, and that such a division is indispensable to a clear understanding of the subject. It is equally plain that the competency of persons belonging to one of these classes cannot be determined by rules specially applicable to another class. The question in this case relates to the idiocy or mental imbecility of the testator; and in determining this question, it is unnecessary to inquire whether he was possessed of a *sound* mind or a *sound* memory, but only whether he retained that moderate degree of reason and understanding which is required to enable one to dispose of his property by will. It is not enough that he should be found to have possessed *some* degree of intelligence and mind. He must have had sufficient mind to comprehend the nature and effect of the act he was performing, the relation he held to the various individuals who might naturally be expected to become the objects of his bounty, and to be capable of making a rational selection among them. If he had this amount of intelligence, then the codicils which were rejected by the Surrogate are valid, and should have been admitted to probate, unless it appears that they were obtained by the fraud or undue influence of Mrs. Parish.

The positions taken by the counsel for James and Daniel Parish are:

1. That the testator, Henry Parish, at the time of the execution of the codicils in question, and for the last —— years of his life, was a perfect imbecile, without reason or understanding, and absolutely incapable of any rational act; and,

2. That if he can be supposed to have had any capacity, he was, in making the codicils, completely under the control of his wife, by whose fraudulent practices they were obtained.

I have no intention of entering into any analysis of the mass of evidence which has been adduced, bearing upon these questions, but will barely advert to a few items which appear to me of a striking character. There is no doubt that the opinions of intelligent witnesses, although not experts, are to be received upon such an issue. It would be utterly impossible to describe in words the air and manner, the tones of voice and expression of face from which, to a great degree, the conclusion must be drawn. Personal observation is almost indispensable to accuracy of judgment in such a case, and hence the reception of opinion in evidence becomes a necessity.

Among the witnesses called by Mrs. Parish to support the codicils, are her brothers, Edward, Henry *and Richard Delafield; Mr. Lord, who drew the codicils; Mr. Taylor, a minister, and Rector of Grace* Church; Mr. Tileston, President of the Phenix Bank; and Gov. Bradish, President of the Bible Society. All these are conceded, by the counsel, to be men of the highest character and intelligence. Of the three brothers of Mrs. Parish, Edward was the physician of Mr. Parish, and in constant attendance upon him during the whole six years of his illness. Henry, a merchant, lived in the house with him during this time, and was with him a great part of nearly every day. Richard, a Major in the United States army, and Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, had frequent opportunities of intercourse with him during the same period. Mr. Taylor was also a frequent visitor of Mr. Parish, administering the sacrament to him upon many occasions, and had other religious intercourse, and various financial transactions with him. Mr. Lord drew the codicils, was many times in consultation with the testator in regard to them, and witnessed their execution. Mr. Tileston was President of the Bank in which Mr. Parish was a large stockholder, saw the latter frequently, and negotiated with him upon some matters of business of great importance. Governor Bradish was a friend of Mr. Parish, visited him several times during his sickness, and received from him personally a large subscription to the funds of the Bible Society. All these witnesses, without exception, express the most decided conviction that the testator had intelligence, and that he perfectly understood the various matters to which their intercourse with him related. Mr. Lord, in answer to a question as to the state of the testator's mind upon the execution of the second codicil, said, "I had no doubt. I have not any, of his entire capacity to understand what he was doing, and the effect of it." In reply to a similar inquiry as to the mental capacity of the testator upon executing the third codicil, he said, "In my judgment it was perfect for the purpose of making a codicil of this kind; he fully understood it, and fully agreed to it." Mr. Taylor, whose interviews with Mr. Parish were very frequent during the time of his sickness, said, in reply to a similar question, relating to that whole period, "I had not, myself, the least doubt of the soundness of his mind, nor could I have supposed that any intelligent person could doubt its soundness." Mr. Tileston had various interviews, and some very important negotiations with Mr. Parish, and to an inquiry as to the condition of his mind and understanding, after his attack in July, 1849, he answered: "In all transactions between us, I thought he appeared to understand himself perfectly." Gov. Bradish, who saw Mr. Parish upon several occasions, and obtained from him a large subscription to the funds of the Bible Society, upon being inquired of as to the condition of Mr. Parish's mind, replied, that in his opinion the latter "was capable of understanding, and did understand, what the witness said to him, and that his, Mr. Parish's, expressions of affirmation and of negation were very strong, very marked, very decided, strongly indicating intelligence, judgment, and decision." It is certainly very difficult to suppose that the four highly cultivated and intelligent gentlemen last named could have had the interviews and intercourse they describe with a man who was substantially an idiot, and not be aware of the fact. [illegible] upon which such a thing would seem to be at all probable. But if we assume that these gentlemen could all have been deceived, it is quite impossible to believe that the three brothers of Mrs. Parish could have been so deceived. That they should have had daily, and almost hourly communication with Mr. Parish for six years, and not know whether he could understand the remarks addressed to him by themselves, is inconceivable. Intelligence, or the want of it, is manifested, not by speech alone, but by gesture, air, manner, and countenance. An accidental concurrence of signs might deceive for a time, but not for a series of years, or even days. That the Messrs. Delafield supposed that Mr. Parish had intelligence is proven, if they are considered in the slightest degree honest, not merely by their own testimony in this case, but by their whole deportment toward him as displayed by the other witnesses. They addressed him as they would have done before his attack, conversed with him, consulted him, read to him from the daily papers, told him the news of the day, &c., &c., and never discontinued this practice until the close of his life. That they could have pursued this course for six years towards a man without understanding, and still suppose him intelligent, can never be believed.

The counsel for the respondents, James and Daniel Parish, evidently felt the force of this aspect of the case, and we will see how he meets it. In speaking of Mrs. Parish, and the friends and contrivances by which, as he insists, she obtained the execution of the codicils, he says: "We shall find her watching her husband's person day and night, never permitting any intercourse between him and others, which might reveal the true condition of his mind. We shall find her interpreting, according to her own purposes, his signs and gestures to selected persons, chosen to have this nominal intercourse with him. We shall find her preparing such persons to play the humble part of dupes by appeals to their self-interest or their vanity, or by palpably untrue representations and impostures practiced upon them. We shall find her desecrating to the purposes of fraud and deception, the sacred name and the sacred observances of religion, the holy cause of charity. We shall find her ensnaring her own highly respectable kinsmen in such a network, that they are at length constrained in desperation to become the instruments of her will, to forget, to prevaricate, to misrepresent. The learned and eminent counsel is drawn in by one artifice; the pious minister by another; the sexton falls by one piece of practice, the Bank President and the President of the Bible Society by another; and finally, to fill up, by direct and unmistakable untruth, every remaining chink *in the barricade behind which her plunder was to be intrenched, a desperate wanderer* from truth and rectitude is obtained as a witness and induced to out-Herod Herod."

This is a most forcible and eloquent summary of the positions which it is incumbent upon the respondents to maintain, in order to invalidate the codicils for the want of testamentary capacity. The counsel is clearly right in his conception of the burdens which the case imposes upon him. He sees that it is quite impossible that all these intelligent witnesses should have failed to detect idiocy, if it existed, and has taken his position accordingly. These positions are maintained by a vigor and force of intellect, and a perfection of art, which I cannot refrain from saying, has, in my judgment, rarely been surpassed. But is it possible to assent to them? They attribute to Mrs. Parish not merely the wickedness, but the powers, of a demon. Women have no doubt existed who were sufficiently vile; but I certainly have never known, and think I have never heard of one who could have accomplished what is here supposed; who could have carried on a game of fraud and deception for six years without a misstep; who could have practiced her wiles with such success as utterly to subvert the moral sense of a whole family, consisting of such men as her brothers are admitted to be; and, according to, but to "draw in," as the counsel expresses it, and make "dupes" of lawyers, ministers and merchants among the most eminent which the country affords. Is all this credible? One man may be deceived and another suborned; but that a dozen of the shrewdest and most high-minded men in the City of New-York should be thus cheated, cajoled and corrupted, surpasses belief.

The witnesses I have named are by no means all who had intercourse with Mr. Parish and believed in his intelligence. These named were selected, because they were specially referred to in the paragraph quoted from the counsel's argument. There were many others belonging to the same intelligent class; among them I may mention Charles A. Davis and Moses H. Grinnell, both eminent merchants; Leroy M. Wiley, a Southern planter, and former partner of Mr. Parish, and James Watson Webb, editor of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*; all of whom testified to their entire confidence in the intelligence of Mr. Parish. Mr. Wiley, who had a great deal of intercourse with him during his illness, upon matters of business, when asked as to the condition of his mind, said: "As far as I could judge, his mind appeared to be well regulated as to business he was familiar with, or had been familiar with, when in good health." Mr. Grinnell, upon being inquired of whether, in his intercourse with Mr. Parish, after his attack, he supposed the latter understood what was said to him, replied, "I never had any doubt but what he understood distinctly."

The witnesses called on the part of the respondents are far from expressing the same confident opinion. Mr. Kernochan, the leading witness and the former partner and intimate friend of the testator, did not think the latter "had much mind." In his efforts to communicate with Mr. Parish he was never "perfectly satisfied" that the latter understood him. Mr. Potedo [?], the clerk of Mr. Parish, before and after his sickness, and one of the principal witnesses for the respondents, in answer to an inquiry as to the mental condition of Mr. Parish during his sickness, said, "I think throughout that whole period he was not *far* removed from an imbecile, still retaining some memory, something like a shadow of his former business habits, constant efforts to express himself, without the ability so to do—without the mind to enable him so to do."

Mr. Ogden, Cashier of the Phenix Bank, had an interview with Mr. Parish upon matters of business, and "could not understand him." These are fair specimens of the testimony upon that side of the case. So far, therefore, as the opinions of witnesses are entitled to weight, the evidence, no doubt, greatly preponderates in favor of the testator's competency.

But opinions are of no importance, if they are contradicted by facts. It is necessary, therefore, in attempting to dispose of this case, to look into the history of the appearance and conduct of the testator during his illness, which is given by the testimony with the greatest minuteness of detail. This I have done, but shall not attempt to reproduce it here. Some of the circumstances which are clearly established, and about which there is no dispute, must, no doubt, be regarded as somewhat extraordinary, upon the supposition that the testator possessed any considerable mental capacity. Those which it appears to me most difficult to reconcile with this hypothesis are: 1. That, although his embarrassment in endeavoring to make his thoughts and wishes known, his power of speech being limited to uttering the words "yes" and "no," must have been a constant source of irritation and annoyance, he either could not or would not learn to write with his left hand, of which, for other purposes, he still had the use; and, 2. That he would not, or did not, communicate his ideas by the use of block letters. Various hypotheses might be suggested for the purpose of explaining those circumstances, some of which it would seem to me quite possible to adopt.

But whatever may be the difficulty of accounting for these facts, it can hardly be sufficient to counterbalance the great weight of the evidence which goes to show intelligence. In addition to the force of the opinions referred to, and of the suggestions already *made as to the absolute impossibility of believing that educated and intelligent men could have daily* intercourse, for six years, with an *idiot*, talking to him, interrogating him, watching his countenance, observing and scrutinizing his actions, and still believe him to be a man of intellect, there is much direct evidence of the testator's intelligence. I shall not attempt to give a summary of this evidence, but shall simply refer to one or two items which appear to me worthy of special notice.

Mr. Charles A. Davis was in the habit of visiting Mr. and Mrs. Parish; upon one of these occasions, as he testifies, in the course of a general conversation, Mr. Parish suddenly interposed an inquiry in his usual mode, directing it apparently to him, the witness. He, supposing the inquiry to relate to the subject then under discussion, made various suggestions, which were all met with a "no" and a shake of the head. After similar efforts on the part of Mrs. Parish, but equally without success, Mr. Parish gave the usual indication of his unwillingness to continue the trial longer. It then occurred to Mr. Davis that he had, a few weeks before, spoken to Mr. Parish about a valuable piece of property which he was about to sell, and had afterward sold, and thinking that the inquiry might relate to the price obtained for that property, he said to Mr. Parish, "I know now what you are after, you want to know what that property brought at the corner of Broadway and Franklin streets." Mr. Parish, as the witness says, instantly exclaimed, "Yes, yes," repeating it several times, patting me upon the arm, and expressing great gratification at being at last understood." Mr. Davis had previously testified that the subjects which seemed most to interest Mr. Parish "had relation to property, sales and values."

I will mention here one other item of evidence, which appears to me still more significant. From the constantly-accruing income of Mr. Parish's estate, during his illness, there were large sums to be invested; many of these investments were made through the agency of Mr. John Ward, a prominent broker of Wall-street, who testifies that his business interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Parish were had in Wall-street, to which they came together in a carriage, stopping in front of his office. He would go to the carriage and speak to them, and, when informed that they wished to invest, would propose to them, while sitting in their carriage, various securities for purchase, such as

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible]

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED [illegible]

A LARGE PLEASANT PARLOR AND [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE [illegible]

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS TO [illegible]

ROOMS WITH BOARD AT [illegible]

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—EN SUITE OR SIN- [illegible]

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—SUITA- [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.
THE WINDERMERE HOUSE (late Greenwood Lake House), having been newly and elegantly refurnished and [illegible] Strangers and tourists on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and well-known resort is unsurpassed in the grandeur of its mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts, which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with the choicest produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.
To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y. (Chester Post-office,) or apply to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 36 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

A SUMMER RETREAT.—PERSONS WHO DE- [illegible]

BOARD IN YONKERS.—WITH A PRIVATE [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—BY A GEN- [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR THREE [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GROWN [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT! STAMMERING CURED!
THE NEW VOCAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 28 East 27th-st., New-York.
Call for New Circular.

"A M. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 [illegible]

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INST., NO. 335 [illegible]

"A MER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. [illegible]

TEACHERS WANTED—PRINCIPALS, AS- [illegible]

WILLIAMSBRIDGE BOARDING SCHOOL.— [illegible]

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESI- [illegible]

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN." [illegible]

FAMILY INSTITUTE, HAVENSWOOD, [illegible]

D—TWELVE BOYS only received and carefully instructed. [illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE [illegible]

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—BOARDING [illegible]

BOARD IN HARLEM.—A WIDOW LADY OC- [illegible]

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, [illegible]

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. [illegible]

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS [illegible]

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG [illegible]

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. F. [illegible]

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL [illegible]

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, [illegible]

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY [illegible]

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &c. REFINED OIL packed in cases and casks for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. F. A. M. NOTICE.—NEW-YORK LODGE NO. 2, [illegible]

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.—UNION [illegible]

TO LET.

[illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

[illegible]

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FARMS.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

TEACHERS.

[illegible]

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.
THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their Branch office. The entrance is through the main portion of the building, on Wall-st.

DR. LEWIS HAS REMOVED FROM NO. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—MESSRS. KESSEL & CO. HAVE [illegible]

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
have removed to the office
NO. 32 WILLIAM-ST., (first floor.)

REMOVAL.
VALENTINE & BUELER,
SAFE AND LOCK MANUFACTURERS,
from present location
No. 207 to No. 205 BROADWAY.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF [illegible]

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE [illegible]

HALL, CORNELL & CO. HAVE RE- [illegible]

WM. C. GILMAN & SON, DEALERS IN [illegible]

REMOVAL.—EDWARD S. SHERMAN HAS RE- [illegible]

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAFE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 24 and 26 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 102 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for pleasure parties and sailing vessels.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS, No. 34 1st-av., near 2d-st., and No. 312 East 16th-st., near 2d-av. Sold at exceedingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, [illegible]

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED.—FROM NO. [illegible]

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH APRIL, FROM [illegible]

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARK, Agent,
No. 40 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IF MR. J. J. BLOOD [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, between Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. [illegible]

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars. [illegible]

All business letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] *Voluntary Correspondence, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Gottschalk's Concert.

WALLACK'S—Love in a Maze.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

WINTER GARDEN—The Hunchback.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—New-Orleans, the Crescent City, [illegible]—The Golden Axe.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c. At all hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th-av.—Afternoon and Evening—Nixon's Royal Circus.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams' Seven Year Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Yorktown, which the rebels have repeatedly boasted could never be captured, is now in our possession, and the rebel army which lately occupied the intrenchments by which it was defended, are in full flight before the National army under Gen. McClellan. Various rumors have been in circulation during the past week, principally founded on the statements of deserters, that the rebels intended to evacuate the position, but it was hardly thought possible that the rebel leaders would risk such a movement. Evidence became very strong on Saturday, however, that they would do so, and on Saturday night, as will be seen from our dispatches, the evacuation took place. Our troops immediately occupied the deserted works, and a large amount of camp equipage was found, and guns, which the rebels dared not attempt to remove, for fear of discovery. Gen. McClellan immediately threw forward all his cavalry and horse-artillery in pursuit, and took measures at once to embark troops on the York River, to be landed at West Point, on the railroad to Richmond—Gloucester, in the meantime, having also been occupied by our troops. Everything inside the former rebel lines was found to be in the most utter confusion, indicating that the flight was hasty in the extreme. Seventy-one pieces of heavy artillery were found in their works, spiked, together with a large amount of ammunition, medical stores, camp equipage, tents, and the private property of the officers. Persons left in the town state that a large amount of ordnance stores was also thrown into the river, to prevent them falling into our hands. Our gunboats passed above Yorktown, and shelled the shore on the way up. The best information received led to the belief that the rebels fell back to Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburgh, where it was expected they would make a stand. They are represented to be much demoralized, however, and whether they can now be brought to face our army, remains to be seen.

The rebel steamer *Merrimac* yesterday came down below Sewall's Point, but remained stationary there. It was supposed that she was there to endeavor to prevent any expedition up James River to cut off the retreat from Yorktown. No other steamers accompanied her.

Important events are expected to occur in the vicinity of Corinth, to-day or to-morrow. The War Department yesterday received dispatches from Gen. Halleck, which lead to this belief. In the absence of definite knowledge of what these events are likely to be, an idea may perhaps be gathered from the dispatches from Pittsburgh Landing this morning. A reconnoissance was on Saturday pushed in the direction of Corinth, which found the enemy, 4,500 strong, at Farmington, with four pieces. Our forces immediately attacked them, and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in fine style, compelling the rebels to abandon everything, leaving thirty dead on the field. Our cavalry then pushed through to Booneville, took possession of the town, tore up the railroad track there, and destroyed the bridges. Our loss in this gallant affair is only two killed and twelve wounded.

Gen. Mitchel telegraphs to the Department that an expedition from Bridgeport has advanced twenty miles toward Chattanooga. It was ascertained that a panic exists there, and that the rebels are moving all their property to Atlanta, Ga. Another expedition had penetrated to Jasper, and found a strong Union sentiment.

We have reliable particulars, this morning, from our special correspondent, of the bombardment and capture of Fort Macon. We captured, with the fort, fifty guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, a large quantity of shot and shell, 400 stand of arms, [illegible] of provisions, 430 prisoners and 30 horses, and have secured a port of entry, where large vessels can carry supplies to Gen. Burnside's army without difficulty. The garrison, as before stated, were released on parole, and were allowed to take their private effects with them—the officers retaining their side-arms.

Gen. Reno, with the forces under his command, having failed to accomplish entirely the destruction of the locks on the Dismal Swamp Canal, during the expedition which resulted in the battle of South Mills, Commander Rowan determined with the naval force to destroy the canal itself, which was done on the 23d and 24th ult. The canal was so effectually filled up and otherwise obstructed that it will take the rebels at least three months to restore it to its original condition.

The prize steamer *Ella Warley*, in charge of Lieut. Gibson, from Havana via Port Royal in three days, arrived at this port on Saturday. The *Ella Warley* was formerly the steamer *Isabel*, which plied the United States mails between Charleston and Havana. She has several times run the blockade at Charleston, carrying arms, ammunition, &c., to aid the rebels, but was captured April 26, off Havana, while on a voyage from Havana to Charleston, with a valuable cargo, by the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, Commander Daniel B. Ridgely. The *Ella Warley* now lies at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. The *Santiago de Cuba* chased the *Nashville* several hours on the 23d ult., but was unable to overtake her.

The capture of another important prize is reported. The rebel steamer *Bermuda*, which sailed from Liverpool about the 1st of April, for Bermuda, was taken on Sunday last, off Hole-in-the-Wall, by the steamer *Mercedita*, Commander Stellwagen, and arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, in charge of Prize-Master Abbott. Her cargo was principally powder, munitions of war and arms. The captain, crew and twelve passengers on board the *Bermuda* were also taken. The steamer *Florida*, captured at St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, also arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Saturday afternoon, in charge of Prize-Master Lewis. She has about 200 bales of cotton. Wm. H. Harrison, the pilot, with the engineers and nine of the crew, took the oath of allegiance and came aboard the steamers. The nine of the crew who refused to take the oath were put ashore in St. Andrew's Bay.

In despair of being able to extricate the pirate steamer Sumter from the harbor of Gibraltar, the rebel authorities have at last concluded to sell her. A dispatch received by the *America*, at Boston, states that Capt. Semmes and his officers arrived in Southampton on the 17th ult., and that the piratical crew had been paid off and discharged.

There is no doubt that the capture of New-Orleans has created a panic among the rebels, high and low, amounting to absolute demoralization. They seem to know not in which direction to turn for consolation and relief. There seems to be no reason to question the report that the National success at New-Orleans was followed immediately by the capture of Baton Rouge, for a rebel dispatch, dated the 1st inst., announces that some of our vessels had gone up the river.

The batteries comprising Fort Pillow are thus enumerated: No. 1—Back casemates sunk in bluffs, one 10-inch rifled columbiad. No. 2—Shore battery, five 32-pounders, now submerged. No. 3—Fires from but two 10-inch columbiads. No. 4—Two 10-inch columbiads. No. 4—One rifled 64, two 24s., and five 32s. No. 5—One 10-inch columbiad, two 8-inch columbiads, one 32, one 13-inch mortar. No. 6—Five rifled 24s. No. 7—One 64. The two last batteries are on the bluff, and the first five are shore batteries.

A gentleman, who on Sunday last had a long interview with Gen. Scott, in Elizabeth, N. J., states that he declares that the war will surely be virtually over by the 1st of July next. He expresses the utmost confidence that by that time Gen. McClellan will have completely subdued and driven the rebels from the field. He also expresses the utmost admiration of the manner in which the President and the Secretary of State have managed their share of the responsibilities of the times.

The Chicago *Post* states that, in addition to the iron-clad gunboats of Commodore Foote's flotilla, there have been for some time in the course of building a fleet of *eight steam rams*, to be added to the Mississippi fleet. Six of them are on the stocks at Pittsburgh; the others at St. Louis. They were formerly used as towboats, and are the best and strongest craft on the river. The hulls and machinery are nearly new. They are to be overhauled and strengthened, the hulls by additional bulkheads and solid beams of immense strength. The bows will be rendered almost a solid mass of timber and iron, and provided with a projecting ram which will demolish anything with which it may come in contact. Two or three of these formidable war vessels are already launched, and nearly ready for service. What armament they are to carry is not stated, but their great speed and immense strength will render them more than a match for any of the fabulous rams we hear of from Memphis and New-Orleans. In addition to these, the new gunboat *Eastport*, captured from the rebels on Tennessee River, will be out in the course of a few weeks. She is at Mound City, but owing to the flood, work has been suspended for the present. She can be completed in two weeks.

Capt. D. Chadbant, of the Fifty-first Ohio Regiment, arrived at Louisville, from Nashville, on Tuesday last, in charge of 167 prisoners of war, captured by Gen. Mitchel's forces at Huntsville, Ala. They were mostly members of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, but some were from Georgia and Alabama. Among them is a General of Tennessee State Militia and a Major in the rebel army. They were on their way to Camp Chase.

Capt. Henderson, of the schooner *C. M. Neal*, from Jacksonville, which arrived yesterday, reports that place as in possession of the rebels, and the gunboats *Pembina* and *Seneca* at anchor off the town. The gunboat *Ottawa* sailed for Port Royal April 30.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday evening anniversary sermons were preached on behalf of the following societies: The New-York Bible Society, Rev. Mr. Duryea, of the Collegiate Church, and Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of Albany, officiated; the American and Foreign Christian Union, Rev. Kingston Goddard, of Cincinnati, delivered the discourse; A. F. G. Society and Home for the Friendless, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler; Seamen's Friend Society, Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary, Prof. Howard Crosby, D. D., and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, (O. S.,) in whose aid Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., preached.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that large cash investments in real estate have been made during the past week, by New-York capitalists, on South Broad-street. The distance from Jackson-street to Moyamensing Road, on the east side of Broad-street, consisting of some five or six squares, and taking in the whole of the Shetaline, West, and part of the Bond estates, have been thus purchased, and contracts are being made for the improvement of the two squares below Jackson-street, fronting Broad, this present season, with beautiful dwellings. The boulevard parks and paving are to be extended south from its present terminus near Jackson-street, as the above improvements progress. This large purchase has been made for cash, after a careful investigation of several weeks, of the different localities of the city, on the part of the purchasers, and further negotiations are in progress, by the same parties, for like investments below Federal-street.

Missouri elects two United States Senators through its Legislature, and it seems that there is no lack of candidates. Among those named are Hamilton R. Gamble, James H. Birch, Willard P. Hall, Frank P. Blair, John B. Henderson, Sample Orr, S. M. Breckinridge, James Craig, J. S. Phelps and S. M. Glover.

Mr. John T. Monroe, the Mayor of New-Orleans, the Boston *Transcript* learns, was formerly engaged in the clothing trade in this City, and afterwards conducted the same business in New-Orleans. About two years since he was suspected of sympathy with the North, and at that time published a card indignantly repudiating the charge.

Assistant Postmaster-General Kasson has given an opinion that handbills cannot be inclosed in newspapers and sent through the mail, without subjecting them to letter postage.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have rendered decision on appeal in the case of the People *vs.* Charles Moake, convicted of forgery at the General Sessions. The opinion passed upon an important question respecting forgeries with intent to defraud corporations and unknown persons. Appeal is taken in the Hackley matter, from the order of Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and pending the argument thereon, a stay of proceedings is granted in respect to the injunction.

The speculative excitement heretofore noticed at the Stock Exchange, continued on Saturday, and carried up Stocks 1@2 per cent. above the advanced figures of Friday. The 6 per Cents of the United States sold at par; New-York Central at 87¼ per cent. Money was loaned to the Brokers at 4@5 per cent. Gold advanced to 102⅞; Exchange on London to 113½@113¾ per cent. The deposits with the United States Treasury were brought to a close at 1 o'clock by reason of the limit of $50,000,000 being reached.

Flour was less active on Saturday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat was in moderate request, at steady rates. Corn was salable and firm. Provisions were less freely purchased, as were also Sugars and Whisky—the latter article at advanced rates. Spirits Turpentine was in fair demand, and was scarce. Fish attracted more attention. Cotton was dull and heavy. A pretty good business was reported in Tallow and East India Rice. The freight market, though not very brisk, favored shipowners. There were 516 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The Great News—Another Rebel Stampede.

At an early hour on Sunday, under the profound darkness of the night, the entire rebel army in and near Yorktown, reckoned by common report at a hundred thousand men, evacuated their intrenched position, leaving their heavy guns, a vast amount of ammunition and medical stores, and the private property of their officers behind them. A large portion of their ordnance stores is said to have been thrown into York river for the want of time and means to carry them off. Our first dispatch states that the heavy guns were left in position rather than risk an alarm to our army by the noise or confusion of their removal. The whole extraordinary operation, which has startled the public by its unexpected occurrence—to say nothing of its inexplicable motive—appears to have been conducted with an expedition little short of a complete panic, from the fear of the consequences of remaining a single hour longer. It was scarcely probable that a general assault would have been made by Gen. McClellan on Sunday morning, but the rebel commanders were evidently unwilling to trust to the chance of another day's delay. Judging from the evidences of hasty flight which they left behind them, they stood not on the order of their going, but incontinently cleared out on the instant, as best they could.

The later dispatches, on the authority of deserters who escaped into our lines, afford some insight into the military counsels which led to this movement. Gen. Robert Lee, Commander-in-Chief, arrived on the ground last Wednesday, and having examined the defences, pronounced them untenable. In this opinion he was seconded by Gen. Joseph Johnson, while Gen. Magruder dissented, and appears to have had the voice of the army with him. His opinion was, that if they could not fight then and there, no successful stand could be hoped for at any other point in Virginia. The same deserters represented that the rebel army were greatly disheartened and demoralized after the order of evacuation was made known.

The retreat was not arrested at Williamsburgh, where, some weeks ago, another line of intrenchments was said to have been thrown up. A stand may be made by the rebel Generals, or compelled by Gen. McClellan, at Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburgh. Gen. McClellan lost no time yesterday in pursuit. He telegraphs that Franklin's Division has been moved from Gloucester, (also in our possession,) and that his own flying artillery and cavalry, supported by infantry, together with his gunboats, have been moved forward with the greatest expedition, and that no time will be lost in driving the enemy to the wall. That he will give a glorious account of yesterday and to-day's work, we have not a doubt.

Reorganization of the Adjutant-General's Department.—On Wednesday last Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in the Senate for the reorganization of the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army. It is understood that this measure was initiated at the suggestion of the President, and has the warm approval of the Secretary of War, and of all the experienced Generals now in command.

The Department, as at present organized, was calculated only to discharge the duties incident to the small number of regiments that something more than a year ago constituted the regular army of the United States. As then organized, it was ample for the prompt discharge of all duties devolving upon that bureau. But within the past twelve months our army has swelled from twenty regiments to more than eight hundred—our peace standard has been furled, and instead of a few companies lazily dreaming away existence in the silences of watching fortresses that had never been confronted by an enemy, we have three-quarters of a million of armed men engaged in active service. These are scattered over an extent of country of a greater area than was ever before covered by the operations of hostile armies.

Notwithstanding this vast accumulation of labor, the available force at the disposal of the Adjutant-General stands as it did before the war. Though the work of the Department has been promptly performed, it has been kept up only by a sacrifice, such as the country has no right to demand of the officers employed. Only by ignoring rest, and steadily laboring through the hours usually devoted to recreation, have they been able to keep pace with the demands occasioned by the increased forces engaged in the field. The work has been done, but the men who have performed the labor have been literally worn out in the service.

Were it simply a question of enduring fatigue, doubtless the officers now employed would manfully struggle on until the catastrophe to the rebels now impending shall put an end to the rebellion. But besides the labor imposed upon them, the officers serving in the Department are obliged to endure also the mortification of being deprived of promotion—the greatest incentive to action that a soldier can have. There is literally no advance in the Department, and men like Col. Townsend, Lieut.-Col. Nichols, Maj. Garesche and Capt. Ruggles, who are doing more than their brother officers in the field, find themselves ranked by men who entered the army their juniors, and who have not given half the time, labor and ability that they have to the organization and perfecting of the army. By providing for promotions in the Department, Mr. Wilson's bill repairs in a measure the injustice heretofore, and without, as is too often the case, materially increasing the numbers employed. The measure cannot but commend itself to the favorable consideration of Congress, and should be promptly adopted.

Rebel Swaggerers.

Certain sympathizers with the slaveholding oligarchy of the South plume themselves much—sorely lacking other occasion—upon the defiant tone of the Mayor of New-Orleans in his letter of abdication to Commodore Farragut, upon the like outbreathings of the Southern Press, and the attempt to drive the loyal East Tennesseeans from their homes. These incidents are pointed at as evidences that although the insurgents may be beaten, they cannot be subdued; and that, although they fight for Slavery, they themselves "never, never, never will be slaves" to the Constitution and the laws. Perhaps it is not strange that a few weak-kneed people should be affected by this kind of talk, and shake their heads with doleful doubt over these malignant manifestations.

But it should be constantly borne in mind that the men who planned this rebellion and accomplished it are still, and, in the nature of things, must long be, the only mouth-pieces of the South. In the Free States it is the people who govern and the people who speak; in the Slave States the leaders govern, and of course the leaders speak. They have so managed not only the political but the social affairs of that part of our country during many years past, that no man not thoroughly committed to the cause of progressive Slavery could obtain any post or position of influence. It would seem superfluous to remind any intelligent person who has observed the course of events during the past fifteen years, that the men who are now leaders of the rebellion have been able, by the aid of the *desperate, shiftless, adventurer class* created by Slavery, to obtain absolute control of the Press and of the pettiest local politics. Residents of Slave States, whether of Northern or Southern birth, have been compelled either to talk Slavery and secession, or to be quiet; for their rights, as American citizens, to freedom of the Press and freedom of speech, have not been sustained by their Government. Every person who knows anything of public affairs knows this; and yet it would seem that some persons had forgotten it; for there are some, though few, who talk as if they expected the effect of all this intrigue, usurpation, and terrorism, extending through a series of years, to disappear instantly in every place where the National arms are successful. On the contrary, we must expect all the leaders of this insurrection, the political leaders, the Generals, the Colonels, and the subordinate officers in the rebel army, the local magistrates of the Slave States, and the journalists there, to resist as long as they can by all means in their power, and to submit, when they must submit, cursing and reviling. They are fighting the fight of the desperate. With them it is a question of success or ruin; and they will bear themselves accordingly.

But we must also remember that this insurrection is to test the question whether the slaveholders of the South shall rule the South, sever the Republic, and destroy the Government. We should remember that these slaveholders number but a quarter of a million, and that of these not one-half would persevere in their resistance *to* the Government, were the leading rebels of their section once repressed. From slaveholders thoroughly committed to the rebellion, we must expect no voluntary submission. They will yield only to force; and that force we must apply to them, heedless of their ravings. Then we can go on to the performance of one of the most important parts of the gigantic task before us, which is the elevation of the non-slaveholding residents of Southern States to a proper appreciation of their rights and duties as American citizens, the diffusion among them of intelligence, the securing to them, and to all their fellow-citizens, of freedom of speech and of action, and then the slaveholder's tyranny, of which the Mayor of New-Orleans utters one of the dying shrieks, will be extinguished forever.

A Chance for a Supplementary Inquiry.—Before the Investigating Committee is disbanded, and Mr. Cameron dismissed to his mission, there is an additional point or two in the transactions of last Spring that will bear inquiry. When Mr. Cummings was appointed commission and forwarding agent for the Government in New-York, because of his "familiarity with the railroad system of Pennsylvania," it was because Washington was in imminent danger, and there was not a moment when railroad communication might not be severed. That communication *was* severed. The Seventh Regiment reached Philadelphia on the 20th of April, to find the bridges on both roads to Baltimore destroyed. It was actually embarked upon a large steamer, and carried to Annapolis around Cape Charles. Will it be credited that all this time there was a safe, expeditious and perfectly free thoroughfare to Washington, which the War Department never used? The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is an artificial river which unites the two bays of those names. The channel is of unusual breadth and depth. The largest schooners, and propellers of considerable burden, pass through it daily. It is in a right line between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Along it all the troops and supplies wanted for the Capital could have been passed in an uninterrupted current to Annapolis. Fort McHenry could have been reinforced and victualled without a soldier passing through Baltimore. In short, the entire panic of the Northern people might have been saved. Why, it will be asked, was not the attention of the War Department called to this avenue? It was so called. The transportation agents here were assured that tugs and barges sufficient to move any number of troops, could be set in motion at once at Philadelphia. While the movement of regiments whose instant presence at Washington was most urgent, was wholly suspended, the agents of the Department were refusing to use a route upon which only thirteen and a half miles of canal navigation interposed between the waters of the Delaware and the Chesapeake, and over which an army can be passed with very little more delay than if it traveled over railroads in perfect order.

Simply as a matter of curiosity, and quite without reference to penal consequences, it would be pleasant to know why the Department declined to use the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The Parish Will Case.—We publish in the Times of this morning the opinion of Judge Selden in this important will case, who, with Judge Sutherland, dissented from the judgment of the majority of the Court. The litigation commenced in March, 1856, at the death of Mr. Henry Parish, and is now terminated by the judgment of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Parish left three codicils, which were contested by his brothers, on the ground of undue influence and incapacity. The Surrogate, after taking testimony for two years, admitted the will and the first codicil to probate, and rejected the last two codicils. This decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court in 1858, and from this judgment the widow appealed to the Court of Appeals. The case was elaborately argued, in January, 1861, by Mr. Evarts for the widow, and Mr. O'Conor for the contestants, and in the following June the Court ordered a reargument, they being equally divided in their opinions and unable to agree. The case was reargued in January, 1862, Mr. Porter and Mr. O'Conor for the contestants, and Mr. Evarts for the proponent, and in April the Court rendered its decision, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Before the second argument Mrs. Parish, the widow, had passed from the scene, and her heirs and next of kin became parties to the suit. By the decision of the Court of Appeals, the will and the first codicil are admitted to probate, and the second and third codicils rejected. The charities, $10,000 to the Bible Society, $10,000 to the Orphan Asylum, $10,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, and $20,000 to the Eye Infirmary, are defeated by this decision.

By the will of Mrs. Parish, the bulk of her estate is left to her five brothers, Joseph, Henry, Edward, Richard and Rufus K. Delafield.

The three volumes of evidence reveal a web of fact, experience and motive, rarely matched in works of fiction, and the three remaining volumes of briefs and arguments exhibit an array of learning, ingenuity and sustained ability, that will always place this suit in the front rank of the *causes célèbres* of American jurisprudence.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

Dispatches from Gen. Butler to the War Department.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, Ship Island, April 13, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to report my safe arrival at Ship Island on the 21st of March, after a series of casualties, set forth in my last report from Port Royal to the General commanding the army, but from thence no further accident.

For three days after my arrival a storm prevailed the landing of either troops or stores. Upon consultation with Flag-officer Farragut, I was informed by him that he would probably be able to move in seven days. Accordingly, by dint of the most strenuous labor of my troops, day and night, I had embarked and ready for embarkation 6,000 of my best men to support his operations, a force judged to be sufficient for the advance, to be at once supported by the remainder of my disposable force. After waiting four days with the troops on shipboard, I learned from the flag-officer that the storm and low water at the bar had prevented his getting his ship into position. For various reasons I disembarked the troops and shall reembark to-morrow, and shall sail for the head of the Passes, when, I am informed, the navy will be ready for operations.

I have pleasure in reporting the safe arrival of all the troops assigned to this Department. The last regiment from the North arrived last night, the Connecticut Thirteenth Volunteers—except Nims' battery, the only drilled corps of artillery given me—which had, for some unexplained reason, been detained at Fortress Monroe. During my enforced delay by shipwreck, Gen. Phelps had sent away both the *Constitution* and *Fulton* steamers, so that I am much crippled for transportation; but where there is a will there is a way, and I shall be able, by means of sailing vessels under tow, to make my way up the Mississippi; but for ulterior movements on the coast, one, at least, of these steamers will be of the last necessity, as well as several light draft steamers, for which I had made requisitions on the Quartermaster-General.

In the meantime I have sent a regiment and a section of a battery, under the direction of Major Strong, my Chief of Staff, to cooperate with the navy to demand an apology for an insult to our flag of truce, sent on an errand of mercy with a shipwrecked passenger, as well as to destroy the position of a regiment of the enemy at Pass Christian. This service was gallantly performed and the proper apology made at Biloxi. The town surrendered into our hands, and the rebels at Pass Christian, an equal force, with four pieces of artillery drawn from their camp, which, with its materials, was burned. No lives were lost and only two of our men were wounded. I trust my next dispatch by the first opportunity of sending by a mail steamer, will give an account of a larger and as successful an operation. I think it due to the good conduct of the brave men of that expedition, to ask to have published the General Order upon that subject inclosed. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Ship Island, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

The Major-General Commanding desires publicly to testify his approbation of the gallant courage and good conduct of the Ninth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Cahill commanding, and a section of the Sixth Massachusetts Battery under Capt. Everett, in the recent expedition to Biloxi and Pass Christian, as exhibited by the report of the staff officer in command of that expedition. Of their bravery in the field, he felt assured. But another quality, more trying to the soldier, claims his admiration. After having been for months subjected to the privations necessarily incident to camp life upon this Island, these well-disciplined soldiers, although for many hours in full possession of the rebel villages, filled with what to them were most desirable luxuries, abstained from the least unauthorized interference with private property, and all molestations of peaceful citizens. This behavior is worthy of all praise. It robs war of half its horrors; it teaches our enemies how much they have been misinformed by their designing leaders as to the character of our soldiers and the intention of our Government. It gives them a lesson and an example in humanity and civilized warfare, much needed, however little it may be followed.

The General Commanding commends the action of the men of this expedition to every soldier in the Department. Let it be imitated by all the troops and officers. We shall present a living witness that the soldier fights only for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Butler,
GEORGE C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Preparations for Reopening Southern Ports.

Circulars to Foreign Governments from Secretary Seward.

Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, May 4.

REOPENING OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

The following two important circulars have been addressed to the foreign ministers, announcing the reopening of communication with Southern localities reconquered from the insurgents:

Department of State, Washington, May 2, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to state for your information, that the mails are allowed to pass to and from New-Orleans and other places which, having heretofore been seized by insurgent forces, have since been recovered and are now re-occupied by the land and naval forces of the United States. It is proper, however, to add that a military surveillance is maintained over such mails, as far as the Government finds it necessary for the public safety. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

Department of State, Washington, May 2, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to state for the information of your Government, that a Collector has been appointed by the President for New-Orleans, and that the necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited shipments to be made to and from that and one or more other ports, which are now closed by blockade, at times and upon conditions which will be made known by proclamation. I am, Sir, your obt. servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

CONTRADICTION.

There is authority for stating that there is not a shadow of foundation for the story in circulation relative to French intervention, or an armistice with the rebels, &c.

THE DISTRICT EMANCIPATION ACT.

The Commissioners under the Emancipation act of the District of Columbia commenced their sessions in this city on the 28th of April, but up to this date have had applications for pay for not exceeding fifty liberated slaves. In most cases in the District, Slavery has for years been only nominal, and servants were held not for their value, but from mutual convenience and good will. Many owners will decline to receive pay, and be thankful to have the United States Government take charge of old and decrepit slaves that they have been supporting. The form of proceedings adopted by the Commissioners will effectually protect the Government against all frauds. It is as follows: The petition of the claimants, after giving the names and residence of the petitioners, states that at the time of the passage of the act they held a claim for the service or labor of a person of African descent, giving name, age and description, and the manner in which such claim was acquired, and the value. The petition further states that the claimant is a true and loyal citizen of the United States, and has not borne arms against them, and that he has not brought the slave into the District since the passage of this act. The petitioner also states that the claim does not originate by virtue of any transfer made by any person who has in any manner aided or sustained the rebellion against the United States. The petition closes by asking the Board to determine the validity of the claim, and report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity with the provisions of the act. This petition must be sworn to, and if the Commissioners doubt the facts, they can summon other witnesses, and the slaves themselves before them, and then make their appraisement, which is transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury within nine months, who will thereupon pay the amounts.

AN EXCURSION TO FREDERICKSBURGH.

The excursion which Secretaries Seward, Chase and Stanton, and Assistant Secretary [illegible], with Gen. [illegible], started upon last Friday night, in the steamer *Miami*, had not its destination, as was guessed at the time, in the vicinity of Yorktown, but Fredericksburgh. The gentlemen disembarked at Aquia Creek and proceeded thence, five miles, to the ruins of the Potomac Creek bridge, by rail on the [illegible]—the luxury of passenger cars not yet being reintroduced. [illegible] The completion of the railroad through from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburgh only waits now upon the reconstruction of the Potomac Creek bridge, and that is reported to be in such a state of progress as to justify the confident expectation of its completion within a week. The work there is reported to be prosecuted vigorously. A bridge of canal boats is thrown across the river at Fredericksburgh, and the town is policed by our troops. The party returned by the way of Bell Plains, several miles below Aquia Creek, and reached this city in time for breakfast this morning.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BERMUDA.

The U. S. steamer *Mercedita*, Commander Stellwagen, on the 27th ult., about fifteen miles north of Hole-in-the-Wall, captured the steamer *Bermuda*, loaded with articles contraband of war, among which are 68,000 pounds of powder, seven field-carriages, and a number of cannon, swords, pistols, shells, fuses, cartridges, [illegible], ingots of tin, &c. She has been taken into Philadelphia for adjudication.

LETTERS FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

On and after the 1st of June next, all letters mailed in the United States and addressed to Nova Scotia will be required to be prepaid by United States postage stamps, at the existing rates, namely, 10 cents for all distances not over 3,000 miles from the frontier line, and 15 cents for greater distances. All letters received from Nova Scotia after that date will come fully prepaid, and are to be delivered without further charge.

AMERICAN HARDWARE IN RUSSIA.

Do American manufacturers generally know that the Emperor of Russia, by advice of his Council, has authorized the importation into Odessa and other Southern ports, for six years, for purpose of trial, the following articles?

1. Detached portions of agricultural implements, as plowshares, coulters, teeth of harrows and cultivators, cast-iron wheels for wheelbarrows, free of duty.

2. Shovels, spades, rakes, pickaxes and steel pitchforks, at a duty of fifty kopecks per pound.

VISITORS TO YORKTOWN.

Hon. H. J. Raymond and L. W. Jerome, of New-York, left Washington this afternoon for Gen. McClellan's headquarters.

The Affairs of Tennessee.

Nashville, Sunday, May 4.

The Nashville *Union* of this date contains a call signed by 150 influential citizens, assigning Monday for a meeting to take measures to restore the former relations of Tennessee with the National Union.

MONEY AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

MONDAY, May 5—A. M.

There has been a further large accession to the Money Market of this City since our last weekly review, from the continued heavy disbursements of the Government, which centre at this point from Washington and the West. The individual deposits and country bank balances in the Banks of New-York, for the past fortnight, compare as follows:

Saturday, April 19	$95,000,000
Saturday, April 26	105,[illegible],000
Saturday, May 3	109,[illegible],000

The Specie line, in the meantime, has varied but slightly, although $1,750,000 has been sent to Europe, and about $2,000,000 exchanged with the Government for Treasury Bonds 7.30 ₩ cents, at par. The latter is wanted by the Treasury for Army and other disbursements under $5, the present lowest denomination of United States Notes. The amount required in this way to make change is so considerable, that the Secretary is said to entertain the plan of issuing, with the consent of Congress, $25,000,000 of United States Notes of lawful tender, under the denomination of $5. The market value of his Treasury 7.30 ₩ cents has risen to 102½@103 ₩ cent., thereby enabling him to exchange part of his reserved issue for Gold, not only for the immediate purpose referred to, but in anticipation of the 1st July Interest on the Public Debt, required to be paid in Specie. The exchange has been thus far mostly with a few of the large Banks, though two of the Money Brokers in the Street, Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, $300,000, and Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., $200,000, have taken half a million of the two millions exchanged in the last few days. The operation has been construed by the Street as an index to a higher premium, though the Banks and Messrs. THOMPSON are understood to have had on hand the amount subscribed by them respectively on Friday. At the close of business on Saturday, Gold advanced to 103[illegible] ₩ cent. The books of the Treasury were closed on Saturday against any further deposits of United States Notes on interest, the limit of the recent Acts of Congress, $50,000,000, having been reached by 1 o'clock on Saturday. Four-fifths of the whole amount have been deposited in the Treasury in this City, while the remaining $10,000,000 is divided between Boston, Philadelphia, &c. This source of temporary employment for Money being closed—except so far as to replace at 4 ₩ cent. interest whatever sums may hereafter be withdrawn at 5 ₩ cent—the rates to the Brokers fell at the close of the week to 4@5 ₩ cent. per annum. The practical effect upon the credit of the Government and the General Market for Stocks is already seen in the advance of United States 6 ₩ cents of 1881 to par, and the 5 ₩ cents of 1874 to 88 ₩ cent., and a corresponding rise in nearly the entire list of Railway Bonds and Shares and City Bank Stocks. The last named have gone up in part, from the rapid appreciation of the Government Securities which remain with the Banks from the large negotiations of last Fall, unsold. The shares of the Bank of Commerce have risen 10 ₩ cent. within a few days, while the American Exchange Bank, the second largest capital in the City, has resumed its regular dividends, and the shares are now selling at 91 ex-dividend. The other Bank Stocks have risen from 3 to 7 ₩ cent. The policy of exchanging part of their Gold, which is a dead weight at present, for United States Treasury Notes paying the handsome interest of 7.30 ₩ cent., will probably lead to a further improvement of the Shares of the large Banks, especially

Although this question is limited by the Department to a few millions of dollars as required through the Summer for the wants of the Government in paying interest, &c., it will probably tend to the conversion of another considerable portion of the surplus means of the Banks, in United States Notes, into the new 6 ₩ cent. Stock created by the Act of February 25, and into Treasury 6 ₩ cent. Certificates of 1862, which are being paid out in liquidation of claims upon the Treasury, and the issue of which is unlimited by law. When, however, the new 6 ₩ cent. Stock, 20 years to run, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 5 years, shall become desirable at par, the policy of the Secretary will no doubt be to afford the public creditors, in common with the holders of U. S. Notes, the privilege to convert their claims into this stock instead of twelve months' certificates. The rapid appreciation of the old stock of 1881, which cannot be redeemed under twenty years, and the premium borne by Treasury 7.30 ₩ cents., which are privileged to go into this long stock at the end of three years, (or sooner at the option of the holder,) together with the increased supply of Money on the market seeking employment, will tend to such conversions. The impression among the leading Bill Brokers in the Street, as well as with a good many of our large Merchants, is that there can be no immediate increase of regular mercantile engagements, adequate to the absorption of the heavy sums of Money constantly accumulating at Banks and in the open market. The Government is no longer a temporary borrower, at 5 ₩ cent. interest, nor is there any present belief entertained that the Secretary will risk a larger line of Deposits than $50,000,000, subject to a few days' notice, after 30 days, *unless the extension of the limit by Congress should be accompanied with a proviso that he may, if needful in paying off these deposits, when suddenly called for, extend the issue of United States Notes, of lawful tender, to a corresponding amount.* Looking to the more desirable point of giving value to and placing permanently the new 6 ₩ cent. Stock of February 25 at par, and to the reluctance of many of our financial people to extend the issue of U. S. Notes beyond $150,000,000, for the present, at least, if at all, the Secretary would probably best consult the credit of the Government and his own future convenience for the conduct of the Treasury, by adhering to his present limits; the more so, as he has plenary authority to employ 12 months' 6 ₩ cent. Certificates in his large payments, which Certificates will not fall due until after the termination of the war, as the prospect now appears. The demand for this paper is active, and the market price advanced at the close of the week to 98½ ₩ cent. Exchange on England, corresponding with the price of Gold, advanced to 113½@113¾ ₩ cent. The Specie export of the week is $742,000, leaving the Specie average at Bank, to be made up this afternoon, at about the figure of the previous return, say $35,300,000.

The Trade of the week shows a fair amount of Import entries, both of Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise. Of the latter, over one-third is in Sugar, Tea and Coffee, all of which are now paying liberal duties to the Government. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are lighter than usual, though the reopening of Lake and Canal navigation will soon improve this department of trade, as liberal export orders for Breadstuffs and Provisions continue to be received from the other side. The advices in regard to the English crop weather by the Boston steamer, to April 19, are as follows, on the authority of the Liverpool *Times*, confirmed by the course of the London and Provincial markets for Wheat:

"The weather in this neighborhood, as well as in many other parts of the country, has continued wet and boisterous, with occasional falls of snow and sharp frosts at night, and warm dry weather is now seriously wanted. Influenced chiefly by small supplies from the growers, the wheat trade at the provincial markets showed more firmness, with a general improvement of 1s. ₩ quarter, while here we have had considerable activity, a good extent of business being transacted in Wheat and Flour since this day week at 1d. ₩ cental and 6d. ₩ barrel over the improved rates then obtained. Indian Corn has also been more in favor, and advanced 3d. ₩ quarter. We have only moderate arrivals to report of Flour, Wheat and Indian Corn. The exports of Wheat and Flour are to a fair extent, while those of Indian Corn are unusually large."

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,357,020, against $2,630,914 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $1,410,166, against $2,150,284 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $742,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. stock of U. S. of 1881	94¼@100
New-York Central	83@87¾
New-York and Erie	36¾@38¾
Erie Preferred Shares	61⅞@63¾
Rock Island	54@59
Michigan Guaranteed	44¼@48¾
Michigan Southern	21¾@24
Michigan Central	53¾@57¾
Toledo	41¾@43¾
Galena	67@69¾
Illinois Central	58¼@61¾
Panama	123¾@129½
Pacific Mail	106@118
Missouris	49¾@52
Tennessees	55¾@59
Hudson River	35¾@37
Harlem Preferred	30@35
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	17¼@19¾

The rapid advance of 5 ₩ cent. on the United States 6 ₩ cent Stock of 1881, through the past week, carried up the entire list of dividend-paying Shares and Bonds. The speculative feeling thus encouraged soon extended to the low-priced Western and other Railway Shares, so that the upward movement, before the close of the week, became quite general and exceedingly buoyant. Our table of the course of the market shows an average advance of 4 ₩ cent., and this average would be rather increased than diminished, if we were to include the Railway Mortgages and City Bank Shares, nearly all of which were in demand, and rose from 3 to 6 ₩ cent. Among the Railway Shares New-York Central was more especially influenced, as a steady-going 6 ₩ cent security, by the rise in Government Stock, than any other of the Railways. The rapid advance was stimulated by the circumstance that during the recent dullness of the market at from 83½ to 83 ₩ cent., a considerable line of short sales had accumulated in the Street, and some of the sellers seeing the tendency of the general market, made haste to cover their contracts. On Saturday afternoon 87½ ₩ cent. was paid for 500 shares, and the price closed 87@87½ ₩ cent. The *Bulls* in the Stock are now enabled to borrow Money on its hypothecation about as cheap as on Government Securities. The plain 6 ₩ cent. Bonds of the Company also advanced during the week to 2 ₩ cent., selling at 95 ₩ cent., ex dividend, paid on the 1st inst. Next to Central, the Preference shares of the Erie Company were most buoyant, rising to 63¾@64 on Saturday. The old stock was wanted at 38½ ₩ cent. The Western shares sympathized in the general rise, and were also strengthened by the news from Europe of a firm demand for Breadstuffs. The State stocks of the North and West rose 3@5 ₩ cent., and the Border State Stocks of Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina in about the same proportion. In the shares of the Hudson River Company, the rise is 1½ ₩ cent., and in Harlem Preferred shares 5 ₩ cent. The following are the latest figures for the City Bank Shares and Railway Mortgages, the advance since Saturday week being quite marked on all descriptions:

CITY BANK SHARES.

New-York	96	Bank of the Republic	98
Merchants'	9[illegible]	Bank of N. America	102
Mechanics'	105	Hanover	90
America	100	Irving	71
Phenix	87	Metropolitan	100
North River	75	Grocers'	86
Tradesmen's	94	East River	88
Merchants'	84	Shoe and Leather	93½
Seventh Ward	120	Continental	83
State of New-York	98	Marine	102
Commerce	90	Commonwealth	88
Mech. Banking Ass.	80	Imp. & Traders'	98
Broadway	130	Park	104
Ocean	80	Manufac. & Merch.	88
American Exchange	91		

RAILWAY BONDS.

N. Y. Cen. sixes	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	[illegible]
N. Y. C. sixes, sub	[illegible]	Alt. firsts	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. convert. '72	[illegible]	La C. & Mil. L. G. Bds	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	[illegible]
Erie firsts	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. firsts	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
Erie thirds	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. int. bonds	[illegible]
Erie fourths	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	[illegible]
Erie fifths	[illegible]	Lack. & W. Bonds	[illegible]
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts '77	[illegible]	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson firsts	[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash firsts	[illegible]
Hudson seconds, s. f.	[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	[illegible]
Hudson thirds	[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bs.	[illegible]
Harlem 1sts	[illegible]	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	[illegible]
Harlem seconds	[illegible]	Gal. & Chicago firsts	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. seconds	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. firsts	[illegible]
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. firsts	106
N. Ind. firsts	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. seconds	101
N. I. Goshen line	[illegible]		
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	[illegible]		

The earnings of the Hudson River Road for the past month are:

April, 1862	$202,346 11
April, 1861	139,750 84
Increase	$62,595 27

We take pleasure in repeating, from our Sunday edition, that when the United States Stock of 1881 reached par on Saturday morning, on the Stock Exchange, three hearty cheers were given, by the whole Board, for the Government, and that the President of the Exchange immediately communicated this gratifying advance in the public credit, by telegraph, to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. It is also due to one of the Wall-street firms who were recently heavy buyers of United States Stocks at 92¾@94 ₩ cent.—Messrs. SAMUEL HALLET & Co.—to state that they were also buyers on Saturday at par; thus practically manifesting confidence in their own assurances, through their weekly European circulars, that the Stocks of this Government, and especially the 6 ₩ cents., Irredeemable for twenty years, are entitled to rank at a premium in the Money markets of the world.

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Trustees and three Inspectors of Election for the NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY next, May 5, 1862, at the office of the Company, adjoining the Exchange, entrance on Moore-st. The polls will remain open from 1 to 3 P. M. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

The various Societies religious and benevolent commenced their anniversary celebrations yesterday, and will continue during the week as follows:

MONDAY, MAY 4.

American Seamen's Friend Society, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

American Anti-Slavery Society, Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square, 10 o'clock A. M. and evening.

American and Foreign Christian Union, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 10 o'clock A. M.

New-York Sunday School Union, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock.

American Congregational Union. Sermon by Rev. H. M. Storrs of Cincinnati, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Twenty-fourth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

Evening, 7½.—Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, Academy of Music. Several speakers; singing by 300 children; music by Seventh Regiment Band. Persons from abroad who are attending the Anniversaries can obtain tickets without expense by calling at the Mission, No. 36 New Bowery.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

American Tract Society of New-York, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 10 o'clock A. M.

American Tract Society of Boston, at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street, 4 o'clock P. M.

American Temperance Union, at Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square, 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Home Missionary Society, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Female Guardian Society, in the Home Chapel, East Twenty-ninth-street, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

New-York City Anti-Slavery Society, at Cooper Institute, evening. Speakers, THEODORE TILTON and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 o'clock—American Bible Society, Irving Hall.

Afternoon, 4 o'clock—Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Irving Hall.

Evening, 7½ o'clock—New-York State Colonization Society, Irving Hall.

Evening—Five Points Mission, Academy of Music.

Evening—American Congregational Union, Brooklyn Academy of Music.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 o'clock—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Evening—Five Points House of Industry.

New-York Bible Society.

The Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society took place last evening in the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. The exercises were commenced by reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Dr. [illegible].

WM. ALLEN BUTLER, President of the Society, previous to the addresses, made a statement with reference to the purposes of the Society, and the work which it had accomplished during the past year. He said that the Association was auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Its work was to put the Word of God, without note or comment, into the hands of all classes in the City of New-York. They attended especially to seamen, emigrants, humane and criminal institutions, Sunday schools in and about the City. During the past year, they had distributed 20,000 volumes among the resident population; 30,000 to seamen arriving at and departing from the port, and 25,000 to emigrants. Extra demands had been made upon the Society by the exigencies of the war. They had held two public meetings, and had through them obtained material aid to carry on the good work. Of all the 139 regiments which had departed from this City, not one was allowed to go without a full supply of the Gospel. In this work the Society had received valuable aid from the Female Bible Society, which he wished to duly acknowledge. The debt of $12,000, which had been incurred in this special work, had been discharged by this aid, together with the aid of the American Bible Society, which, at the close of the fiscal year, had presented this organization with the balance due for the volumes supplied. Most of the books distributed had been procured from the parent Society. The New-York Bible Society was, therefore, substantially out of debt, so far as such a society could be out of debt. But they owed a debt to the community, to the book of books, and to the author of that book. He called the attention of the audience to a publication by the Society, entitled, *The Bible in the Army*, giving statistics as to the work of Bible distribution among our soldiers. In conclusion, he called attention to the wonderful display of patriotism, which had been exhibited by this City in sending to the war no less than eighty-three regiments, a force greater than that which decided the fate of Marston Moor, and greater than that of either of the combatants at Waterloo. In conjunction with this development of our metropolitan wealth and power, he called attention to the great responsibilities of Christians to see that this power was well directed, and impressed with God's Divine truth.

Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Church, was the next speaker. He took for his topic the following: "The simple Word of God, without note or comment, is the best thing to put into the hands of an inquirer after Salvation." He did not depreciate the value of explanatory and other Christian works to rouse the attention, or to, perhaps, aid investigation; but, because the Bible was without error, he deemed it the best book to put into the hands of an inquirer. There was no danger of any error turning away the attention, or confusing the mind until too late for the evil to be corrected. He cited a number of incidents of the all-powerful effect of the simple Word of God on the inquirer after truth. One case was of the conversion of a dissolute student; another, of a Catholic, and a third, of an infidel, all of whom had been led at first by the light which poured from God's own Word. In conclusion, he deduced that in Sunday Schools the Word of God should be taught as much as possible unmixed with the word of man; and that the work of Bible distribution should go on increasing. He thought there should be missionaries in the Fifth-avenue as well as in the back streets, so that the Word should reach those who were too proud to come and hear it. In conclusion, he made a most eloquent appeal for the sustenance of the Society in its good and glorious work.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of Albany, followed. He said it was not necessary to prove that this Society was doing a good work, for that fact was well known to all. The work was replete with evidences of its own efficaciousness. There were testimonies of science and art, and freedom, as well as of piety and godliness, and all that tends to elevate man, to show that this Society was doing a great and good work. But, to-night, the Society presented itself to them in a new phase. It had been called upon during the past year to do its work amid camps and battle-fields. Like the army that had sprung up from the sowing of dragons' teeth, this soil had suddenly bristled with bayonets, and the Society had been called upon to supply its portion of the work of keeping this force supplied with the Word of God. However soon peace should come, this new field would require attention in the future as well as the past, and the people would be called upon to help do the work. The soldier was a fellow-man who had a right to the Bible, who needed it, and must have it. He deserved our sympathies because they were going with their lives in their hands to do something for us. He deemed the Bible an appropriate book to put into the hands of the soldier, especially because of its contents. Nor would he exclude the Bible from a slave-ship could he succeed in placing a copy of the work in the hands of those engaged in the nefarious traffic. He quoted from the Scriptures to show that this rebellion is a war against the Bible, because it is a rebellion against the "powers that be." It was, therefore, so much the more appropriate that those who fought in defence of the Bible should receive the sympathy and support of all Christians. Let the voice of supplication go to Heaven with the shock of battle and the clash of arms. The Bible is God's book and the soldier's book. It teaches the duty of sustaining Government and never made a coward of any man. The Bible is the soldiers' book, and they should have it, because it makes them more than conquerors. If they wanted a battle-cry, let them take that of Joab: "Be of good courage and let us play the men for our cities and the people of our God." "God and our country" was a Christian battle-cry. Commodore FOOTE was a man who could pray as well as fight. He could not only wield the ten-pounder, but was himself an x-pounder of the word. For himself, he believed in the justice of the cause and had sent his son to fight in it, and he had come to this his native City to plead in behalf of the cause, because he knew it to be a glorious one.

A substantial collection was taken in aid of the work, and after the benediction the audience separated.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

The Twenty-eighth Anniversary of this institution was held at Dr. HAGUE's Church, Madison-avenue, last evening. A very large audience was in attendance, including about 200 children of the institution, who varied the exercises by singing. After prayer by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, an abstract of the Annual Report was read by Dr. L. RANNEY, of which the following is the substance: Receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, $31,069 50; disbursements, $30,927 35; leaving a balance in the treasury of $41 15. The receipts in the Publishing Department, for the same time, were $17,997 65; disbursements, $16,677 50; leaving a balance of $1,320 15. The number of young women and children who have received aid from the institution during the year is 2,335, as follows:

Adults in the Home, 208; children, 372	580
Home School No. 1, taught in Home Chapel	610
Home School No. 2, taught in West Fortieth-street	505
Home School No. 3, taught in Fourth-avenue	490
Home School No. 4, taught in Goerck-street	150
Total	2,335
Beneficiaries received at the Home since it was opened in 1847, (including readmissions,)	10,891

Many of the children of the institution of former years have now reached their majority, and are filling honorable and useful positions in life.

The schools under the supervision of the Society have been more largely attended and more prosperous than in any previous year; the aggregate number of children registered was 1,755, and the average attendance was large. The Home managers tender their thanks to the City Press for favors received during the year, and to all its friends and helpers.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, from the 1st Corinthians, 13th chapter, 13th verse: "And now abideth faith, hope, charity—these three, but the greatest of these is charity."

At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up in aid of the Institution.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions—Anniversary Sermon of Rev. Dr. Krebs.

The Anniversary Sermon of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was preached last evening in the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, by Rev. Dr. KREBS, before a congregation far from numerous. The pulpit was occupied by the pastor, Rev. Dr. RICE, Rev. Mr. LOWRY, Secretary of the Board, and Rev. Dr. KREBS, and the exercises were opened by singing the 92d Psalm, reading a portion of the Scriptures, and prayer by the reverend pastor.

Rev. Mr. LOWRY, Secretary of the Board, then proceeded to read an abstract of the annual report, as it will be presented, giving a brief statement of the condition and operations of the Board, prefacing it with a few remarks, in which he stated that notwithstanding the troubles which have distracted the country during the past year, the receipts and donations from that portion of the Union to which they had access was in excess of the receipts of last year from the same sources, and the close of the year saw the treasury in a healthy condition. The receipts had amounted to $136,939, and expenditures to $137,892, having a balance against the treasury of $953. The report goes into minutiae as to the number of agents and missionaries employed by the Board, giving some interesting statements of personal experiences and conversions. At the close of the reading of the report another hymn was sung, after which the Anniversary sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. KREBS, who took for his text: 1 Thess., chap. 2, v. 19; St. Luke 11, v. 57; and Matt. 26, vs. 8 and 9. The discourse was entirely appropriate to the occasion, and in point of reasoning and eloquence was worthy the reputation of the reverend speaker. The crowded state of our columns prevents any but the simple statement that the discourse was delivered, founded on the text above given, and was heard with marked attention and interest. The congregation was dismissed with a benediction, after singing the Doxology.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

Yesterday evening, the annual sermon before the American and Foreign Christian Union was preached in St. George's Church, Dr. TYNG's, by Rev. Dr. KINGSTON GODDARD. He took for his text the 11th verse of the 19th chapter of Revelations: "And I saw Heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war." At the close of the discourse a collection was taken up in aid of the society.

Seamen's Friend Society.

Rev. J. TODD, of Pittsfield, Mass., delivered the annual sermon of the Seamen's Friend Society, in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, last evening. Every seat in the house was occupied, and the sermon was an impressive appeal for aid for seamen. The reverend speaker took for his text St. Luke, 5th chapter, and latter part of the fourth verse: "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught." He spoke of the lesson taught by the sea, as illustrating the power and goodness of God, in its productiveness; and of the dangers encountered by the 2,000,000 sailors who go down to the sea in ships—7,500 of whom die annually; of their hardships and privations, and expressed the belief that an appeal to aid these men would not be in vain. At the close of the services a liberal collection was taken up.

Annual Sermon Before the Society of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary.

A very able discourse was delivered, last evening, before a large and attentive audience, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J. It was the occasion of the Anniversary of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary; there was, consequently, a large attendance of the members and friends of the Association.

The learned divine selected his text from the 9th chapter of Matthew, 37th and 38th verses: "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few," &c. From this portion of Scripture he proceeded to argue the fallacy of the doctrine, that none but classically-educated and regularly-ordained ministers should be allowed to preach the gospel. He showed by authentic statistics that if none but ordained clergymen were allowed to preach, and there were no places in which people could worship except in a dedicated church, more than one-third of the adults of this country must necessarily be deprived of all spiritual instruction; for the simple reason that there were not ordained ministers enough to teach them, or houses of worship enough to contain all who are old enough to attend church. The reverend gentleman cited authorities to show that in the United States alone there are 6,000,000 of the adult population who could not attend a house of worship if they would, for the reason above stated. He said that in the town of New-Brunswick, where he resides, there were 5,000 persons who could not be accommodated in the churches, and this, too, in a place which contains only 12,000 inhabitants. He believed that in this City the proportion was much larger. The reverend gentleman concluded with an eloquent appeal to his hearers to encourage lay preachers; at the same time he admonished them not to relax their efforts to sustain the regular ministry.

Pearl Married Soap is the best and most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Removal.
We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 560 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)
We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.
ARNOUX'S, No. 560 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Shirts and Collars Made to Order. Style, Fitting and Workmanship unrivaled.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Circular.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.
We have this day transferred the MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT of our business from the second floor of the store corner of Broadway and Warren-st., to the second floor of our store, Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway, Corner of Grand-st., Where we are opening a large and select stock of SPRING CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.
We beg to assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to sustain the reputation of this branch of our business. DEVLIN & CO.
P. S.—The Retail READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT will be continued at the corner of Broadway and Warren-st.
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF STYLISH CLOTHING now on hand. D. & CO.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army. There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army. Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

P. P. P. P. OR PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE. See advertisement in the Medical column.

Bridgewater Paint.—For tin roofs, brick walls, sanded cornices, iron and silica, durable and cheap. Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CONKLIN—JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 1, by Rev. David J. Yerkes, BENJAMIN Y. CONKLIN to Miss EMMA, daughter of James Johnson, Esq., all of that city.

DIED.

BANGS.—In this City, on Saturday, May 3, NATHAN BANGS, D. D., aged 84 years.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d st. His friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend, without special invitation.

BREWSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, Mrs. HANNAH BREWSTER, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, May 6, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, T. D. Lander, No. 108 East 29th-st. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

BURGESS.—At sea, on Friday, April 25, on board bark [illegible], of consumption, GEORGE W. BURGESS, (passenger,) brother of Dr. Burgess, of Richfield Springs, N. Y.

His remains were brought home for interment.

BOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 3, of apoplexy, REBECCA STRINGHAM, wife of Edgar S. Boyd, aged 31 years, 3 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 5th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 17 Stanton-st., without further invitation.

COLT.—In Cheraw, S. C., on Saturday, Feb. 22, of congestive fever, HENRY W. COLT, son of Rev. John C. Colt.

DODGE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, at the residence of her son, W. E. Dodge, suddenly, SARAH CLEVELAND, widow of the late David L. Dodge, in the 82d year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 4, at No. 37 East 16th-st., HELEN A. S., wife of E. P. Fowler, M. D., aged 29 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at the house on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. To be buried in Orange, N. J. Friends invited, without further notice.

GIBBS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, at No. 114 Lexington-av., after a lingering illness, JAMES H. GIBBS, a native of Boston, Mass., aged 35 years.

His friends, and the friends of his brother-in-law, Thomas Murphy, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st. (Rev. Dr. Cummings',) where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HARRIS.—At his residence, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Saturday, April 19, Col. SILAS HARRIS, in the 78th year of his age.

MINOR.—In West Farms, on Saturday, May 3, MARY MINOR, aged 73 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her nephew, Samuel V. Purdy, at 3½ o'clock, on Monday afternoon, without further invitation.

MILLER.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 2, ANN MILLER, aged 82 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her nephew, J. Southard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M., without further notice.

MITCHELL.—In the battle near Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., on Monday, April 7, EDWARD LEWIS MITCHELL, Lieutenant Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, John F. Mitchell, No. 763 Greenwich-st., this day, (Monday,) May 5, at 3 P. M. His friends, and those of the family, and of his uncles, William Mitchell and Edward F. Mitchell, and the students and professors of the Columbia College Law School, are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., at 3½ P. M.

McDONOUGH.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, May 3, HARRIET FREDERICK, wife of Francis M. McDonough, aged 25 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1 Willow-st., Fox Hill, Hoboken, at 2 o'clock on Monday, May 5.

QUINN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 4, SARAH, daughter of Edmund and Jane Quinn, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

The remains will be taken from No. 32 Tillary-st., to the Cemetery of Evergreens for interment, at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

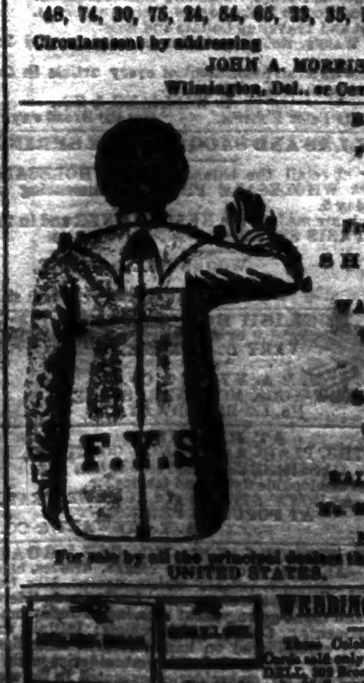
SWIFT.—In New-Brunswick, on Thursday, May 1, J. W., son of McKee Swift, aged 6 years.

WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 1, of malignant scarlet fever, ELIZABETH BAILEY, daughter of George E. and E. B. Doudale Woodward, aged 3 years and 19 days.

Her remains were interred at Jamaica, L. I.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 209.—May 3, 1862.
29, 24, 1, 44, 15, 33, 50, 59, 31, 47, 2, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 210.—May 3, 1862.
56, 43, 18, 76, 1, 15, 32, 21, 69, 48, 65, 39.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 157.—May 3, 1862.
62, 45, 75, 43, 40, 53, 29, 49, 68, 30, 42, 48.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 214.—May 3, 1862.
48, 74, 30, 75, 24, 54, 65, 33, 35, 18, 60, 39.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.



BALLOU'S PATENTED F. Y. S. French Yoke SHIRTS. WARRANTED TO FIT. Send for a Circular. BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
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"TAKE CARE OF THE MOTHS WHILE THEY'RE MILLERS."—CEDAR CAMPHOR, with Vetiver and Patchouly Leaves and some peculiar Property [illegible] Gums, is the effective thing to keep Moths and Bugs from Clothing. In ¼ lb. Bundles, double size of 1 lb. Common Camphor, for One Dollar. Boxes of 4 lbs at $3. Right owned by Harris & Chapman, Boston. Sold in New-York by CASWELL, MACK & CO., under Fifth-avenue Hotel; LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, No. 10 Gold-st.

WIGS AND TOUPEES. ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS. HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE. HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS. MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the 1st inst., the following report was received, accepted, and directed to be published:

The Special Committee of Five respectfully report that they have assiduously attended to the duties referred to them in consequence of the defalcation of the late Secretary, D. I. Foote, and have had the assistance of an able accountant in investigating the Stock Ledger and the books connected therewith.

This examination has so far progressed that the Committee are nearly ready to advertise for an account of outstanding certificates, in order to have them verified, when a more complete report can be given.

A thorough investigation of the assets of the Company has been made to the 1st May inst., which shows the following results:

Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Temporary Loans	[illegible]
Bonds of the Corporation of City of New-York	20,000 00
Cash in Bank	[illegible]
Cash in Office	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Accrued Interest	[illegible]
Premium due, (estimated)	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
There are no claims for losses unsettled.	
Due for rent, &c.	[illegible]

SAMUEL WILLETTS, C. V. EVERETT, SIMON ABRAHAMS, E. W. FLOYD, ANDRE FROMENT, Committee.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York. New-York Times Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertisement is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

GAS FIXTURES. STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 BROADWAY. Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a spacious assortment of GAS FIXTURES. FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct Importation,) Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c. N. B.—Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, [illegible], to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 130 Times Office.

A SPLENDID NUMBER. A SPLENDID NUMBER. A SPLENDID NUMBER.
THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS. NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS. NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
READY TUESDAY. TUESDAY. TUESDAY.
PUBLISHED BY T. B. LEGGETT & CO. T. B. LEGGETT & CO.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. REMOVAL. THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE HOUSE FURNISHING STORE. Have removed to the White Marble Building, No. 733 Broadway, near Grace Church. Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment. ALEXANDER DELMAR, No. 733 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE. In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN. Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av. Contributions in money, by GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

COUGHS, DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS Are cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. 50 cents. Sold by the druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS. A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE. At 30 cents for 10 or more Boxes. Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord. Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 12th-st.

FRINK'S WONDERFUL GASLIGHT REFLECTORS, At No. 249 Pearl-st., are CHEAP, DURABLE—SAVE GAS, REDUCE INSURANCE, and display goods in show-windows magnificently. Liberal discount to the trade.

LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE PARK BARRACKS HOSPITAL.—At the request of the New-York Surgical Aid Association, an auxiliary association of ladies has been formed, to assist in the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who may from time to time be temporarily received at the Park Barracks. They take this method of making it known to the generous and patriotic public that means will be required to accomplish this object.

Contributions in money, or any of the following articles, will be most acceptable, and may be sent to the Park Barracks, care of Mr. SCHAUFFLER, Clerk to the Surgical Aid Association, or to any of the Ladies of the Committee.

Articles wanted: Clothing—such as shirts, drawers, dressing-gowns, slippers, &c.; also, old, soft towels, (those supplied by Government being new and too harsh for wounds.) Also little comforts and delicacies, viz.: arrow-root, farina, tapioca, cocoa, tea, whisky, old wine, dried fruits, preserved vegetables, fresh eggs, &c.

Money may also be sent to Col. [illegible], Jr., No. 21 Walker-st., in which case contributors will please specify that it is for "THE LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE PARK BARRACKS HOSPITAL."

President—Mrs. Dr. Gurdon Buck, No. 132 Fifth-av.
Treasurer—Mrs. Col. Bliss, Jr., Yonkers.
Secretary—Mrs. D. D. Lord, No. 45 East 18th-st.
Committee—Mrs. Morris Ketchum, No. 286 5th-av.; Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, No. 130 9th-st.; Mrs. S. M. Woodruff, No. 101 9th-av.; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, No. 54 East 21st-st.; Mrs. Dr. Hayes, No. 272 4th-av.; Mrs. Dr. Gillette, No. 27 West 21st-st.; Mrs. Stetson, Astor House; Mrs. [illegible], No. 14 East 28th-st.; Mrs. Elisha Peck, No. 29 East 18th-st.; Mrs. Dr. Webster, No. 14 Lexington-av.; Mrs. [illegible], No. 40 9th-st.; Mrs. Charles E. Perkins, No. 16 Lexington-av.; Mrs. H. C. [illegible], No. 63 West 34th-st.; Miss J. S. Woolsey, No. 8 Brevoort-place; Miss Murray, No. 13 Washington-place.

CIGARS AT No. 91 WILLIAM-STREET.—Havana, Principe, Manilla, German, South American and Domestic, of all sizes and descriptions, and at all prices, as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any other place in the Union.
250 M German Cigars, at $8 50 per M.
50 M German Conchas Cigars, at $7 50 per M.
300 M Manilla Cheroots, at $6 50 per M.
50 M Manilla Cigars, No. 2, at $6 50 per M.
50 M Domestic, various brands, from $7 to $20 per M.
Also assortment of Havana Cigars.
F. ANDREE, No. 91 William-st., near Maiden-lane.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—VALUABLE ADDITIONS AND GREAT IMPROVEMENTS. THE SUMMER NUMBER, PRESENTING THE LARGEST AND MOST RELIABLE FASHION MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, WILL BE OUT TO-MORROW.

DRY GOODS.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
[illegible] GRAND-ST.,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
[illegible]
ALSO, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
[illegible]
LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
[illegible]
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
[illegible]
AT RETAIL, CHEAP.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Invite attention to the very desirable stock contained in their
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
Which they are offering at retail at a great saving to purchasers.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

KID, CALF, DOG, BUCK, SILK AND THREAD
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
A large and splendid variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV.
CHEAP STORE!
GREAT BARGAINS
FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES,
READY ON MONDAY MORNING.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
Auction lot of Lace Veils, 12c. to 50c.
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STRAW BONNET DEPARTMENT.
[illegible]

UNION, MONITOR, ERICSSON, MARGARETTA, [illegible]
[illegible]

ALL THE NEW STYLES IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.
20,000 yards Dress Trimmings, 2c., 3c., 4c.
DRESS BUTTONS, ALL STYLES.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
BONNET SILKS, ALL COLORS.
BONNET CRAPES.
BLOND LACES, TARLETONS.
FLOWER DEPARTMENT.
FLOWERS of EVERY STYLE, DESCRIPTION and COLOR—ROSES, DAHLIAS, PINKS, GRAPES, &c., &c.
GLOVE AND MITT DEPARTMENT.
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HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
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FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
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AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
AT THE EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS, No. [illegible] 6th-av.
[illegible]
RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.
[illegible]
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
NOW OPEN.
A full assortment of all the
LEADING STYLES,
at extremely low prices.
MELTON CLOTH SACQUES, (new shades,) at [illegible]
[illegible]
RICH LUSTRE BLACK SILK SACQUES, richly trimmed, [illegible]
[illegible]
W. K. PEYTON,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,
No. [illegible] Bowery, near Houston-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Invite attention to
FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIES at only half price.
POILE DE CHEVRES in Black and White Checks,
MOZAMBIQUES, GRASSAILLES and DE LAINES,
ALPACAS in various [illegible]
[illegible] in PLAIN, CHECK and STRIPE MOHAIR.
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
STRIPE SHAWLS, CHECK SHAWLS, SUMMER SHAWLS, in great variety at very low prices.
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

PATON & CO.
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, [illegible] their fine assortment of
CHINTZES,
[illegible]
PRICES REDUCED.
[illegible]
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 254 Bowery,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS FROM AUCTION,
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! in White Quilts, Linen Damask Table-cloths, Towels, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings.
ALSO
AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 254 Bowery,
BROCHE, STELLA, CASHMERE and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, at a GREAT SACRIFICE, from the LARGE AUCTIONS during the week.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
SPECIAL SALE.
[illegible]
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 250 Bowery, a few doors north of Houston-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY.
ENGLISH COTTON, THREAD
AND
SILK HOSE.
[illegible]
Boys' ENGLISH HALF HOSE.
Ladies' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Misses' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
[illegible] GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
KID, SILK AND LISLE GLOVES.
Boys' SHIRTS, COLLARS,
AND
SUSPENDERS.
A large and complete stock of the above goods.
G. TAYLOR,
No. 722 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.
[illegible] Gloves, at 25 cents a pair,
reduced from [illegible]
[illegible] Gloves, at 50 cents a pair,
regular price 75 cents and $1.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO LADIES.
J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, May 6,
A large and elegant assortment
OF
BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLETTES.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES of our own manufacture,
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway.
N. B.—This house is particularly recommended to strangers and visitors, as only one price is asked, from which no deviation is made, and all goods sold in this house are new, fashionable, and warranted the best quality for the named price.

WINDOW-SHADES
FOR
STORE WINDOWS
AND
SKYLIGHTS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

KELTY'S [illegible] BROADWAY.
ALL STYLES OF PICTURES
BLUE HOLLAND
GREEN HOLLAND
BUFF HOLLAND
WHITE HOLLAND
PAINTED
GOLD
WINDOW SHADES.

FANCY FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS,
FOR
BASE BALL AND CRICKET PLAYERS,
Always on hand and made to order by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
CLOTH WALKING SACQUES, FROM $3 50 UP.
SILK WALKING SACQUES, FROM $6 TO $20.
RICH SCARF MANTILLAS, FROM $10 TO $40.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF ALL NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.
LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
[illegible]

KELTY'S [illegible] BROADWAY.
LACE CURTAINS
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
MUSLIN CURTAINS
BROCATEL CURTAINS
SATIN CURTAINS
[illegible] CURTAINS

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS.
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES AND STOCKS,
NEW GOODS JUST OPENED,
A great variety at moderate prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

A POSITIVE SACRIFICE.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
100,000 YARDS OF BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
From 5c. to 25c. per yard.
12,000 yards Labellas, at 5c.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, wool filling, 6½c.
12,000 yards Barege Anglais, broché figure, 9c.
12,000 yards Barege Anglais, printed, very pretty, 10c.
10,000 yards Check Mozambiques, 9c.
11,000 yards Check Poil de Chevre, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
10,000 yards gray mixed Poil de Chevre, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
10,000 yards gray Mozambiques, 1s. 3d.
7,000 yards gray Poplins, 1s. 6d.
6,500 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, 1s. 6d.
6,500 yards Stripe and Check Mozambiques, 1s. 6d.
6,000 yards high colors Plaid Mozambiques, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.
6,000 yards Check Silk Mixture Mozambiques, 2s.
1 case Mourning Lawns, 10c.
2 cases Mourning Challies and Delaines, 1s.
1 case Mourning Delaines, 1s. 3d.
ALSO,
1 case Chintz Poplins, 1s. 6d.; former price 3s.
1 case Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.; former price 5s.
1 case Silk Poplins, 3s.; former price $1.
1 case Silk Poplins, (figured,) 3s. 6d.; former price $1.
Besides a splendid variety of all the latest styles in dress goods, cheaper than in any other house in the City.
Ladies can rest assured that this advertisement is no humbug, that the goods are really bargains, and that the prices quoted above are not more than fifty cents on the dollar in many cases, and in no case are the goods marked at anything like their full value.
ALSO,
10 cases English Madder Prints, almost equal to French in style and printing, and very handsome, at 1s. a yard.
W. R. ROBERTS, No. 232 Bowery.
N. B.—Be sure you see the name over the door. No connection with any other store.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
ENTIRELY NEW GOODS,
JUST OPENED,
CONSISTING OF
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $3 25 and upwards.
Black Pusher Lace Veils, from $1 and upwards.
Magnie in Grenadine Veils, in all colors.
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces.
Black Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2; regular prices, $2, $2 50, $3 and $4.
Mantilla Centres and Shawls, at half prices.
ALSO,
1,000 pieces of Valenciennes Laces, 1s. per yard.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $2 and upwards.
Guipure and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
Lace Coiffures, Barbes, Capes and Handkerchiefs.
French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Breakfast and Traveling Collars and Sets.
Infants' Waists, Robes, and Muslin Edgings and Insertings.
Together with a full assortment of every article in the trade—all at remarkably low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts. No. 489 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING.
We offer at retail the balance of our WHOLESALE STOCK at WHOLESALE PRICES, commencing on Monday, May 6.
The goods are made in the BEST MANNER and in the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Worth-st.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES
OF THE
VERY BEST MAKE,
AT
M. & A. MYERS & CO.'S
NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
No. 633 BROADWAY.

AT RETAIL,
CLOTHS, PLAIN AND FANCY COATINGS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
of the most fashionable styles and fabrics for
MEN'S and BOYS' SPRING and SUMMER WEAR,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, [illegible] Garibaldi Costumes, Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; [illegible] handkerchiefs, initials and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF FRENCH TIES,
PLAIN, EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS,
COLORED CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,
BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID, LISLE AND SILK GLOVES,
AND
MEN'S GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
[illegible] UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,
WHITE SHIRTS, COLLARS, ETC.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
G. TAYLOR,
No. 722 Broadway.

MEN'S FRENCH COTTON HALF HOSE,
WHITE, BROWN AND BROWN MIXED,
Made without seams, and beautiful goods.
A large variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
RICH FANCY SILKS, at 80c.; worth $1 75.
RICH SILK GRENADINE, at 65 cents.
NEW INVOICE OF FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, with SHAWLS to match.
At $6 50 the Dress and Shawl.
250 ROBES MEXICAN BAREGE,
At $1 50 the Dress.
300 SETS FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
From $1 75 to $3 50—worth over $5.
GREAT REDUCTION ON THE RICH LACES,
TO SELL OUT THAT DEPARTMENT.
MILLERAIES FRENCH JACONET, at 15 cents; guaranteed Fast Colors; quality of 20 cents.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR
LADIES, GENLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
A great variety at popular prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.
Cash Capital.......$500,000 00
Surplus.......371,518 [illegible]
Assets.......1,071,518 [illegible]
GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway.
[illegible] the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
Manufacturers,
No. 369 Broadway,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

NEW CLOAKS!
NEW CLOAKS!!
A SPLENDID VARIETY
OF CLOTH AND SILK
SACQUES, BASQUES, CIRCULARS,
AND ALL THE LATEST
PARIS AND BROADWAY STYLES,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 232 Bowery.
N. B.—Be sure you see the name over the door, as other stores, in consequence of our popularity, are in the habit of representing theirs as being 'ROBERTS', or as being connected.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

WINDOW SHADES
AT
RETAIL.
Plain, Fancy and Gilt-bordered Shades made and put up at the shortest notice and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

CARPETS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS.
The largest, cheapest and most elegant stock to be found in the City.
N. B.—Practical upholsterers always on hand. Orders executed with dispatch.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,
In every variety, style and quality, on the
MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION
LADIES' FRENCH NEEDLEWORK LINEN HDKFS.,
VERY FINE GOODS, AT LESS THAN HALF
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.,
IS NOW OPENING FROM AUCTION
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
1,000 pcs. EMBROIDERED SWISS MUSLINS
At 2s. and 2s. 6d. a yard,
FROM AUCTION, MUCH LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
HIS STOCK OF FINE PARIS FLOWERS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FULL ASSORTMENT OF CURTAIN MUSLINS,
LACE DRAPERIES,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
EVERY VARIETY
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS
FROM BEST MANUFACTURERS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
[illegible] CASES LADIES' AND MISSES'
PLAIN AND FANCY STRAWS,
BLOOMERS, MAY-QUEENS, AND ALL THE
LATEST STYLES STRAWS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND MISSES'
COTTON AND LISLE THREAD HOSE,
VERY LOW.
FULL LINE LISLE AND SILK GLOVES,
FRENCH MITTS, ALL QUALITIES,
AT MUCH LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPENED
(AND WILL MAKE ADDITION THIS WEEK)
THE FINEST LINE OF PARIS HAT RIBBONS
(PLAIN AND FANCY) TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL WIDTHS AND
SHADES IN PLAIN RIBBONS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
HIS USUAL VARIETY OF LADIES'
AND MISSES' MADE-UP UNDER-WEAR.
ORDERS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT EXECUTED
WITH DISPATCH.
FULL STOCK LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
GAUZE MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF COLORS AND SIZES OF HIS CELEBRATED
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
[illegible]
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLIN, AND
[illegible]
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition a choice stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for the present and coming season.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
In new designs and well assorted, purchased at the recent large auction sales, for sale much under regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a large and well assorted stock of Staple and
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Which they are offering at moderate prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and to see to children, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and do fine washing and ironing, or chambermaid and waitress; has City and country reference; have no objections to the country. Can be seen this Monday and Thursday, at No. 1,255 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, who has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 West [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; would assist in the waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 213 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, and take care of children or assist in washing and ironing; is very willing and obliging; has good reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing or needlework; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 112 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, or do the cooking of a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the hoop-skirt store No. 120 3d-av., corner of 15th-st., from 9 in the morning until 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—[illegible] a thorough waitress and [illegible] manners and obliging disposition, and is highly recommended by first-class Brooklyn families; would go in the country. Apply to MR. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; knows her duties thoroughly; is well recommended; will endeavor to please her employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging. Can give the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 298 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—*A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.*

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German Protestant, who speaks English well, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 188 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to going in the country. Apply at No. 425 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has the very best of City reference; has lived with the very best of families; has five years' of City reference; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Newport preferred. Call at No. [illegible] 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and baking and pastry; would assist in the washing; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a Summer house, by a colored woman; she is thoroughly competent, and can give the most satisfactory references. Apply to BOOKHAM & BEDELL, Nos. 207 and 209 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who understands her business, as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Apply at No. 246 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English woman, who properly understands her business; soups, meats, game, desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 136 West [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is a first-rate cook, good washer and ironer; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 62 East Warden-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a most respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private gentleman's family; or would like to go to Newport, or some other Summer place for the season; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended. Call at No. 10 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer; is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible] 3d-av., two doors from the corner of 21th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED by a good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing; has lived for several years in her last place; the best of reference given; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 37 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted for two excellent servants, both together if possible—one a thorough cook, washer and ironer; the other a most experienced chambermaid, waitress and laundress; have four years' City reference. Also, wanted a situation as cook, washer and ironer, for a respectable German woman, with unexceptionable City reference. All can be seen by applying at HENDERSON'S Intelligence Office, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.) Also the other servants waiting for situations.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE and experienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, or is capable of taking charge of a house in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for one week. Also, for an experienced woman who understands cutting and fitting dresses; is also a good cloakmaker.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; will be found obliging and trustworthy; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 375 3d-av., between 2d and 3d sts., in the hair store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and made dishes. [illegible] City or country. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION [illegible]

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a colored woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Also, by a very nice colored girl, aged 17. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; she understands her business. Best of City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, with good reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties well; makes nice bread, pies and puddings. Apply at No. 279 6th-av., first floor. Inquire for MARY.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, for a very reliable steady servant; is a first-rate private family cook, neat and economical, and can wash and iron to suit the most particular lady; highly recommended from first-class families; would go in the country. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a faithful, trusty servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good, plain cook, economical, obliging and neat; reference unexceptionable. Apply to Mrs. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMPETENT woman wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged English woman, a situation as child's nurse; she has had many years' experience in the care of infants and bringing them up by the bottle; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 270 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as dressmaker and seamstress; satisfactory City reference furnished. Address E. C., Madison-square Post-office.

AS DAIRYMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as dairymaid, or would assist the cook or laundress; has excellent reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman who thoroughly understands dressmaking, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; also understands hair-dressing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 77 East 9th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY a competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms; or would take the washing of a family by the month. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 23th and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country with a family; has first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' muslins and French fluting; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 199 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and assist in the fine washing and ironing; also a waitress, and has no objection to do chamberwork; the best of City reference given if required. Apply, for two days, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—[illegible]

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, or to take care of children; can give satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications from her former employers; would have no objection to go into the country for the summer; three years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 164 9th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse, who is a steady, respectable person, and who has had much experience in the care of children; she is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth, or bringing it up by hand. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 54 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, or will go as waitress; best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., second floor, front room.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—SITUATION wanted for a very excellent nurse; thoroughly understands the charge of an infant; would go in the country, and will be found in every respect a neat, intelligent and deserving person, and highly recommended. Apply to MR. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, 18 years old, to take charge of grown children and do sewing, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; she has worked two years at dressmaking, and is willing to make herself useful; the best of City reference, if required. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., front room, first floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT [illegible] girl, with three years' reference from her last place, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing; quick at the needle; willing to work for the lady and can [illegible]; no objection to any part of the country. Wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 134 East 21st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is willing, obliging and kind to children; has no objection to travel for the Summer; has six years' of the best City reference. Call or address to No. 114 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference; is willing to go to the country. Call or address No. 161 Waverley-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to do some chamberwork, or to wait on grown children. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 22 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress; is a good sewer, and understands dressmaking; can work in all kinds of embroidery; would do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A most respectable Protestant woman wishes a situation; can cut and fit, and can assist in housekeeping if required. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 207 and 209 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a competent person, a situation as seamstress and nurse in a private family; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to the country; reference given. Call for two days, at No. 2 West 45th-st., 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as waitress in a private family; willing to assist in chamberwork; perfectly understands her business; is willing to go in the country; can give 3 years' reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman as waitress; has the best of City reference; has lived in the above capacity for many years. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT English girl, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, [illegible] years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and agreeable companion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,[illegible] New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

MRS. YORKSTON, NO. 38 FOURTH-AV., returns her sincere thanks to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, for the liberal patronage she has received for the past eight years. For the better accommodation of ladies, she will remove on the 1st of May to the large marble building No. 14 4th-av., where she hopes to continue to supply all families, boarding-houses and hotels with domestics of good character, for every branch of household employment. Please remember the number—No. 14 4th-av.

SERVANTS.—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, IN great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly at the Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—NO. 148 GRAND-ST.—Wanted, for the City and country, a number of girls to fill places immediately; good cooks, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, and girls for work. Employers can find a good selection of Irish, Scotch, English, German and Protestants at this office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—A SITUATION is wanted, by a gentleman, ([illegible] years old,) either as book-keeper or confidential clerk. Best testimonials given. Address J. F. M., Box No. 169 Times Office.

AS GROCERY CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man nineteen years of age in a grocery store; best of reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 110 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG [illegible]

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION [illegible]

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE young man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; understands plain gardening; is a good driver and manager of horses, carriages, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference from last employer. Call, or address G. G., No. 57 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable man, as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference. [illegible]

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SINGLE young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is a thorough coachman and groom, and is highly recommended as such from his last employer; is a good plain gardener and understands grapery; the country preferred. Address J. H., Box No. 107 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. O., Box [illegible] Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady and active man, as gardener; understands all kinds of forcing, kitchen and flower gardening and the laying out of gardens and making them; has good reference. Apply at Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., for G. H., for 3 days. Will go for [illegible]

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER wishes a permanent situation; thoroughly practical in all its departments; [illegible]

AS USEFUL MAN AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—A Protestant young man wants a situation as above; understands vegetable gardening and is a good driver and groom; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Call, or address [illegible] No. [illegible] 4th-av., for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a wholesale establishment, or to take care of a down-town office building, by an honest and respectable married man. Refers to Wm. Lewis [illegible] E. Robbins & Son. Address PORTER, Box [illegible] New-York Post-office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as waiter; has had long experience as butler in the old country, and has [illegible] years' City reference in this country; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man of unquestionable character and ability; best of City reference. Address LIN, [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL, &C.

[illegible]

7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES.

6 P CENT BONDS.

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

[illegible] MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

[illegible]

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 38 WALL-ST.

ADRIAN H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. — [illegible] ALBERT H. NICOLAY [illegible] MONDAY, May 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st. [illegible] Fireman's Fund Ins. [illegible] Germania Fire Ins. [illegible] Hamilton Ins. [illegible] Resolute Ins. [illegible] Railroad First Mort. Bonds. [illegible] Regular Sale THURSDAY, May 8, [illegible]

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

[illegible] STATES BONDS.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, [illegible] SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD [illegible] bought and always on hand for sale, by [illegible] Bankers and Dealers in Securities, [illegible] Wall-st., New-York. Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

THOMAS DENNY & CO., [illegible] CHAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST. [illegible] commission, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash [illegible] Orders by mail or otherwise will receive [illegible] attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, [illegible] on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates. [illegible] Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for [illegible]

M. C. MORGAN, (Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER, [illegible] Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York. [illegible] Securities of all classes bought and sold. [illegible] investments made for Estates.

[illegible] BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In [illegible] with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 [illegible] Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at [illegible] No. 133 Water-st. [illegible]

Hon. [illegible], LL.D. Valentine Mott, M. D. [illegible] Bryant, Esq. John Ordronaux, M. D. [illegible] Dwight, LL.D., [illegible] Commission. [illegible] S. Thayer, Esq. Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, [illegible] John Torrey, M. D., [illegible] LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., [illegible] Sanitary Commission. [illegible] OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. Co., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of June next, at [illegible] o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, [illegible] FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., [illegible] NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from [illegible] W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on [illegible], the [illegible] day of May, 1862, at [illegible] o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors. DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 50 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 50 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 21. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 22d of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

[illegible] BANK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.

[illegible] DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders, on and after the [illegible] The transfer books will be closed until that date. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, [illegible] May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums of $10,000 each. None but principals need apply. Inquire of [illegible] STEAD, Counselor-at-Law, No. [illegible] Broadway, room No. [illegible]

$[illegible] TO LEND ON CITY PROPERTY [illegible] to suit applicants. Apply to [illegible]

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible]

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP. THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works [illegible] well; don't rust; don't freeze; [illegible] years' [illegible] Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," [illegible] WEBB'S IMPROVED PUMP the best [illegible] for the Monitor [illegible] J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible] W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S, (Formerly Williams & Orvis,) [illegible] DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] These machines, [illegible] FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other [illegible] No. [illegible] BROADWAY, UP STAIRS. [illegible]

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINE [illegible] Agents wanted. Address THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE [illegible] of CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William Birdsall, Jr., is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of the concerns of the business. EDWARD CROMWELL, WILLIAM BIRDSALL, JR. New-York, May 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of BIRDSALL BROTHERS, and will continue the Flour business at No. [illegible] Front-st., corner of [illegible] (premises recently occupied by the late firm of Cromwell & Birdsall.) WILLIAM BIRDSALL, Jr., of the late firm of Cromwell & Birdsall. JAMES BIRDSALL, of the late firm of Boyer & Birdsall.

EDWARD CROMWELL has removed to No. 30 Front-st., between Coenties-slip and Broad-st., and will continue the Flour and Commission business in his own name and on his own account.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of E. R. WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. RUSSELL WEBB, WILLIAM TITTERTON, E. D. WELLS, WILLIAM H. HAVENS. New-York, May 1, 1862.

THE BUSINESS will hereafter be continued at the old stand, Nos. 17 and 19 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, by the subscribers, under the firm of WEBB & TITTERTON, by whom all claims against the late firm will be adjusted. All persons indebted to the late firm of E. R. Webb and E. P. Webb & Co. are requested to call and settle without delay. E. RUSSELL WEBB, WILLIAM TITTERTON. New-York, May 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of JONES, OVERBAUGH & JONES is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN J. JONES is authorized to settle the affairs of said firm. JAMES V. JONES, A. V. OVERBAUGH, JNO. J. JONES. New-York, May 1, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the General Engraving Business at No. [illegible] Maiden-lane under the name and style of OVERBAUGH & JONES. A. V. OVERBAUGH, JNO. J. JONES.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of DATERS & CO. is dissolved by the death of Philip Dater, and that his Executors are alone authorized to close and settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation. Dated April 29, 1862. PHILIP DATER, Per JAS. M. BENEDICT, Executors; PHILIP DATER, Jr., Philip Dater. HENRY DATER, ALDEN WATTLES, JONAH E. GREENMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. [illegible] have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and, as the successors of DATERS & CO., will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business, at the old stand, No. 141 Front-st. New-York, May 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF GROMMELIN & CURTIS have this day associated with them Mr. WM. E. TILLINGHAST, and will continue the banking and exchange business under the style of GROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., at No. [illegible] Wall-st. New-York, May 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of COOPER & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Francis W. Cooper is authorized to settle all claims due the firm, and to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation. FRANCIS W. COOPER, RICHARD FISHER. New-York, May 1, 1862. The business will be continued at the same place, No. 131 Amity-st., by Francis W. Cooper, manufacturer of all kinds of silverware. FRANCIS W. COOPER.

MINOT C. MORGAN RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. by limitation of copartnership. The business will be continued under the same name, at No. 52 Wall-st., by the remaining partners, who will sign in liquidation. J. F. D. LANIER, M. C. MORGAN, CHARLES LANIER. New-York, May 1, 1862.

No. 75 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN, for the negotiation of Business Paper, and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission. HORATIO S. PARKE, (Late of Parke & Dalton.) GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or either of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Sections 9 and 12.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. T. ALLEN, T. W. BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 William-st., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE HYDROPHANE OIL COMPANY, legally convened at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1862, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That from and after the present date Jos. W. Avis be no longer empowered to act as agent or in any other capacity, for this Company, whereby he can or may contract debts for the same, and that an advertisement stating the action of this meeting, signed by the President and Treasurer, be published in one or more papers of Erie, Jamestown, and other places deemed necessary to notify the public that this Company will not be responsible for any bills or debts contracted by him. JOHN D. BUCKHOUT, President. KENYON COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 28th of May, 1862, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days. The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned. WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st. BENNET D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, 20 Duane-st. N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the Common Council, will meet on MONDAY, May 5, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee will attend.

Alderman FARLEY,	Councilman ORTON,
Alderman CHIPP,	Councilman JONES,
Alderman SMITH,	Councilman HOGAN,
Alderman MITCHELL,	Councilman STEVENSON,
Alderman ALLEN,	Councilman KEECH.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman. ALEX. KEECH, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER COOLER.—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT [illegible] and upwards. Old mills repaired, at [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] [illegible] JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. ARTHUR & SON, SHOE UPPERS, BOOT UPPERS, GAITER UPPERS, BALMORALS. The Customer Shoe Trade can always rely on our using [illegible] variety of style and workmanship. M. ARTHUR & SON, No. [illegible] Gold-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] EXPOSED: [illegible] UNMASKED [illegible] IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Work, London and New-York, "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide" [illegible] Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly [illegible] All who would avoid unsuccessful and dangerous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, [illegible] obtain this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st. [illegible] We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Deutsche Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P. PEARCE'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of ointments, [illegible] this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, [illegible] It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purpose for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted. Can be had of all druggists. THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 58 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

A safe and reliable remedy for all diseases originating in a disordered condition of the stomach. Your druggist sells them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees all cases [illegible] Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; [illegible] nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them, and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. [illegible] Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 36 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all delicate affections; [illegible] thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 25 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $5 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find that their pills are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW. SPRING STYLE "COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON," WITH CORRUGATED AXLES. PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX for the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter. Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. [illegible] East 25th-st. REPOSITORY, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A LIGHT, FOUR-SEAT rockaway, road-wagon, six-seat Germantown shifting-top buggy, six-seat rockaway, and four-seat extension-top barouche. Apply at the red brick stable on Alley No. [illegible], East [illegible]-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY. (ESTABLISHED, 1823.) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET. PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL [illegible] STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING. [illegible] Old type taken in exchange [illegible] PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson. PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook. ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. [illegible] AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie. AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $130. Second Cabin Passage ... 75.

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $110. Second Cabin Passage ... 60.

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30. PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7. AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14. CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21. NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28. SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4. EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11. PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 269 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed "PASSPORT OFFICE, Box No. [illegible], New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION. Return tickets to London and back: First-class ... $160. Third-class ... 60.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN (CORK HARBOR).—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron screw steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY, May 10. ETNA ... SATURDAY, May 17. EDINBURGH ... SATURDAY, May 24. and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. First cabin ... $75. Steerage ... $30. First cabin to London ... $80. Steerage to London ... $33. First cabin to Paris ... $85. Steerage to Paris ... $38. First cabin to Hamburg ... $85. Steerage to Hamburg ... $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer. For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in First Cabin ... $[illegible]. According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal. Third Cabin ... $[illegible]. With very superior accommodations. Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement. No berth secured until paid for. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24 ...... SATURDAY, June 21. Passage money to Nassau ... $45. Passage money to Havana ... 60. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 7th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail May 21. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TERMINUS. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE. TICKETS 10 CENTS. From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot. GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.		LEAVE FLUSHING.	
7 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 A. M.	1 P. M.
8 A. M.	4 P. M.	7 A. M.	3 P. M.
9 A. M.	5 P. M.	8 A. M.	5 P. M.
[illegible] A. M.	6 P. M.	9 A. M.	6 P. M.
10½ A. M.	7 P. M.	10 A. M.	7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 3 P. M. and delivered at one-half the usual rates. All tickets must be purchased before entering the cars. J. S. BOTTOFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 5, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 6 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger depot, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; [illegible] P. M. for Greenport; [illegible] P. M. for Hempstead.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M. and 12:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:30 P. M., and for Suffern at 8:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—COMmencing Tuesday, April 8, 1862, landing at Yonkers, Nyack, Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Milton. Stopping at 30th-st. each way. Arriving at Yonkers 9:00; Nyack and Tarrytown, 9:45; [illegible] Haverstraw, 10:30; Cozzens, 10:55; West Point, 11:00; Cornwall, 11:25; Newburgh, 11:45; Milton, 12:30; arriving at Poughkeepsie, 12:45. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie, 1; Milton, 1:15; Newburgh, 2; Cornwall, 2:15; West Point, 2:40; Cozzens, 2:50; Haverstraw, 3:30; Nyack and Tarrytown, 4:15; By Ferry boat—Yonkers, 4:30; arriving in New-York, 5:30. The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. H. P. Smith, will leave New-York from foot of Harrison-st., every morning at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.) The ARMENIA will resume her Albany trips on MONDAY, May 12, leaving New-York from foot Harrison-st. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cranys Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6¾, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M. until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. [illegible] South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE. [illegible] ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leave foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 6¼ A. M., 3¼ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, [illegible] Sing Sing, Haverstraw, [illegible] For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip at 11 P. M., arriving in time to connect [illegible] 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 6 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT. NIBLO'S SALOON. THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, GOTTSCHALK'S LAST NIGHT IN NEW-YORK. Having been repeatedly solicited [illegible] Mr. GOTTSCHALK in Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, [illegible] THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MAY 5, will be POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE of Mr. GOTTSCHALK, [illegible]

The celebrated DUET FROM TROVATORE, Arranged for two pianos, which was expressly composed by Mr. GOTTSCHALK for Mr. Thalberg, and has been performed by THALBERG and GOTTSCHALK with immense success. To enable Mr. GOTTSCHALK to perform this very favorite duet, Mr. MILLS, the celebrated pianist, has kindly consented to take the part which was performed originally by Mr. Thalberg.

PROGRAMME.—PART I.

[illegible] ... Mollenhauer. [illegible] "Don Giovanni," ... Patti, Ferri. DUET TROVATORE ... MILLS, GOTTSCHALK. [illegible] ... Tombesi. [illegible] ... Patti. a. Ricordati (meditation), b. Ojos criollos (danse cubaine) ... GOTTSCHALK.

PART II.

[illegible] Linda ... Patti, Tombesi. [illegible] Souvenir de Lima (first performance), ... Gottschalk. [illegible] ... Ferri. [illegible] Fantasia (violoncello) ... Mollenhauer. [illegible] Laughing Song (Manon Lescaut), ... Patti. [illegible] ... Tombesi. [illegible] MARCHE DE NUIT ... GOTTSCHALK. Terzetto Lombardi ... Patti, Tombesi, Ferri. Musical Director ... Signor MUZIO.

Tickets $1, [illegible] at the music stores of Messrs. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth, No. [illegible] Wallace, [illegible] and in the evening at the Hall. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will perform TUESDAY in Philadelphia, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY in Washington.

WINTER GARDEN. THIRD WEEK OF TRIUMPH. MISS BATEMAN, THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE, Who is pronounced by the PRESS, THE PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC, THE PEERLESS STAR OF THE DRAMA. Commences her Third Week on MONDAY, May 5. MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 5 and 6, In compliance with general demand, THE HUNCHBACK.

Miss BATEMAN ... as ... JULIA. Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr. ... as ... Master Walter. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS ... as ... Sir Thomas Clifford. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT ... as ... Modus. An excellent cast throughout. Leader of the Orchestra ... Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER.

SPECIAL NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The doors will be opened hereafter at HALF-PAST SEVEN (instead of 7 o'clock). Performance commences at 8 o'clock. Box-office open from 8 till 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured in advance. Due notice will be given of the repetition of MISS BATEMAN'S great characters of JULIET, BIANCA, PAULINE, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S. NEW PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK. MONDAY, LOVE IN A MAZE. TUESDAY, THE LADY OF LYONS. WEDNESDAY, (by desire,) THE LOVE CHASE. THURSDAY, LOVE IN A MAZE. FRIDAY, THE JEALOUS WIFE. SATURDAY, THE LADY OF LYONS. MONDAY, May 5, LOVE IN A MAZE. A popular comedy, by Boucicault.

Col. Buckthorne ... Mr. Lester Wallack. Lord Minever ... Mr. Charles Fisher. Tony Nettletop ... Mr. Mark Smith. Sir Abel Buckthorne ... Mr. Norton. Moyle ... Mr. Young. Walter ... Mr. Parkes. Mrs. Buckthorne ... Mrs. Hoey. Faith ... Miss Mary Gannon. Lady Aurora ... Miss Fanny Morant. The new scenery by Isherwood. In rehearsal, Bulwer's great play of MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Fourth week of the Magnificent Spectacle of THE ENCHANTRESS. SPLENDID VOCALIZATION by MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, SUPERB DANCING by ANNETTA GALETTI. NEW SCENERY. FULL OPERATIC CHORUS. GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACT. The spectacle will be performed EVERY NIGHT.

DODWORTH'S HALL. PRESENTATION SOIREES. (Postponed on account of the storm.) Will commence on MONDAY EVENING, May 5, 1862, and continue for one week. One hundred and twenty-two valuable presents, including a splendid rosewood piano-forte, now on exhibition at Firth, Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, will be given to the patrons of these entertainments. Tickets $1, for sale at the music stores, hotels, and at the door.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY. BY SPECIAL REQUEST. A short time longer. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE. Every Evening at 7¾ o'clock. Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—BROADWAY. NEW-ORLEANS, THE CRESCENT CITY, GONE. New Drama, replete with startling events of the present. Overture by Orchestra ... Conductor, C. Koppitz. THE GOLDEN AXE.

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND—TROTTING—TUESDAY, MAY 6, 3 P. M.—H. Woodruff names s. m. *Lady Emma*. D. Tallman names s. m. *Jill*. S. McLaughlin names s. g. *Nimble Dick*. D. Pfifer names b. g. *James Lynch*. Passengers by railroad take ferryboat at James-slip, at 1 P. M. 34th-st. ferryboats leave New-York every ten minutes.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.—Dated April 30, 1862.

JAMES L. MILLER, THOMAS KENNEDY, NICHOLAS SEGUR, JOHN MEEHAN, H. HERBERT WILLIAMS, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for [illegible] will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $16 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

HOT AND COLD GRAPERY AND NICE gardener's house to let on a gentleman's place in Westchester County. The vines produce largely; also, fine collection of flowers. To a good man, with reference, terms will be moderate. Address GRAPERY, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $30 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE. [illegible] and grained solid walnut and oak suites. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond-sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

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SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished, imitation Russia, sheet-iron, sheet-zinc, [illegible] Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y. [illegible] furnaces and mills; lead and tin; copper; antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; car axles.

CHILDREN AT THE WEST.—FRIENDS OF children who have gone West from the New-York Juvenile Asylum may hear from them by calling on Mr. GEO. H. ALLAN, Agent of the Institution. Hundreds of them have lately been heard from. Many of the sexes [illegible] Call at No. [illegible] W. [illegible] 13th-st. [illegible]

[illegible] AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES. [illegible] ROMANTIC, LEGENDARY AND ROMANTIC DRAMA, in three parts by [illegible] as acted by [illegible] in all the principal theatres of Europe and America, with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, properties and other appointments, by the best artists, entitled FLOWERS OF THE FOREST; OR, A [illegible] This piece has been in preparation and rehearsal for several weeks, and is produced at an ENORMOUS EXPENSE. The various characters are represented by the talented artists of the Museum Company, including Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Misses Allford and Waters, Messrs. Nunan, Jamieson, Hadaway, Anderson, Brooks, [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND EVERY EVENING [illegible] ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY. MASTER DUDLEY WALLER, THE INFANT ORATOR! [illegible] THE GREAT LIVING WHALE. THE MAGNIFICENT AQUARIA. THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION. LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, [illegible] a million other Curiosities. Admission to all only 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW [illegible] TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and TWIN BABIES. Number of babies limited to One Hundred. [illegible] Don't fail to read advertisement of THE GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW. GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW. GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW. GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW. GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1862, when upward of $2,945 WILL BE PAID IN PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST SPECIMEN OF DOGS, INCLUDING EVERY BREED OF DOG KNOWN.

Mr. BARNUM hopes to make this, which will undoubtedly be one of the MOST EXCITING and INTERESTING EXHIBITIONS ever seen on this continent. It will include choice specimens of every known breed of Dogs, from the GREAT SIBERIAN BLOODHOUND to the diminutive dwarf TERRIER, [illegible] different breeds. This is the only instance in the known world where the whole canine fraternity have been represented in one family group. Arrangements have been made in the Museum for the accommodation [illegible] at one time of TWO THOUSAND DOGS.

LIST OF PREMIUMS TO BE PAID IN CASH: A premium of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the exhibition of the largest and handsomest dog [illegible] Premiums of $50 each will be paid for the exhibition of the best specimens of ST. BERNARDS—NEWFOUNDLANDS—SIBERIAN BLOODHOUNDS—KING CHARLES SPANIELS—BLENHEIM SPANIELS—BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS—POODLES—[illegible]—POINTERS—SETTERS—GREYHOUNDS—BLOODHOUNDS—FOXHOUNDS—[illegible]—SCOTCH DEERHOUNDS—MASTIFFS and BULL DOGS. Premiums of $25 for second best of each of these breeds. Minor premiums for the third, fourth, fifth [illegible] Premiums of $10 each for the exhibition of the best specimens of SHEPHERD DOGS—COACH DOGS and [illegible] SKYE and SCOTCH TERRIERS. Minor premiums for the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth best. Discretionary premiums in like proportions will be paid for all other breeds, [illegible] The number of dogs exhibited will be limited to [illegible] each class. Persons desirous of exhibiting their dogs will secure NUMBERED CERTIFICATES on application at the ticket office of the Museum, entitling them to the exhibition of their dogs, on depositing $1, as evidence of good faith. Said dollar will be returned on the last day of Exhibition. For full particulars obtain free circulars at the Museum.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. MONDAY NIGHT, May 5, 1862. Will be produced, For the first time, the new four-act DRAME FANTASTIQUE entitled SEASON AND FOLLY; Or, LIFE IN PARIS. With new and splendid Costumes, New Scenery, Music, Dresses and Properties.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!! At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to the large, curious and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature in a Monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are thousands of most surprising and thrilling objects. [illegible] over 1,200 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to be a truly moral institution. Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects. Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FINAL EXHIBITION OF "CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES," AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY. From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country. GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments on favorable terms. [illegible] Melodeons, new, [illegible] three banks of keys, $125 to $400. [illegible] warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 663 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at my new and extensive piano-rooms. Good second-hand pianos cheap. Pianos and Melodeons to let and rent applied on purchase. Best of Pianos at war prices. Pianos tuned. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway. Lessons, Prince and Houston sts.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST, WHO CAN PROduce the highest testimonials in regard to character and ability, and who has had ten years' experience in several of the first-class Churches of this City and Brooklyn, is open for an engagement. Can furnish a good choir if desired. Address B. C. D., Box No. 111 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—GEORGE WILL, Plaintiff, against HANNAH S. CHAVE and WILLIAM G. CHAVE, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the [illegible] day of March, 1862, I, the referee appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 19th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avenues, known and designated by the letter E, and by the number [illegible] on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Fourth and Twentieth streets, and between the Second Avenue and the East River, devised by PETER GERARD STUYVESANT, to JULIA STUYVESANT, and which is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant [illegible] hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First-avenue, one hundred and six feet, thence westerly parallel with said street, twenty-six feet, thence southerly, parallel with said avenue one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-six feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly wall of the said dwelling-house on said lot being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the center thereof. —Dated, April 16, 1862. J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DOBLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of [illegible] SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 25th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 24, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF DEMARAY & CRANE for the benefit of their creditors.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of DEMARAY & CRANE, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] Dated April 5, 1862. [illegible] MORHALT, Assignee.

THE FALL OF FORT MACON.

Full Particulars from our Special Correspondent.

A Large Amount of Ammunition and Stores Captured.

Surrender of the Garrison and their Release on Parole.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Friday, April 25, 1862.

My previous letters from this place recited the preliminary steps which had been taken in the siege of Fort Macon, and brought down the history of events to the completion of the land batteries. The arrival of Gen. BURNSIDE, with two powerful floating batteries of Parrot and Wiard guns, and the disposition of the land and naval forces for the final attack closed the preliminary arrangements, and it only remained to summon the fort to surrender, which was done by the commanding General on Wednesday. A sharp engagement to-day, lasting ten hours, chiefly between the fort and our land batteries, has added another brilliant triumph to our arms, with comparatively small loss of life on our side, and has restored to the Union one of the most important forts which protect our extended coast. Beside the fort, with its armament of heavy guns and six mortar carronades, we have captured the entire stock of rebel ammunition, consisting of 20,000 pounds of powder, immense quantities of cannon-shot, a very large supply of musket cartridges and caps, 500 stand of good arms, and all the necessary ordnance, material and stores for the effective defence of the post. We have also taken 400 barrels of flour, 100 bushels of corn, and probably a like supply of pork, bacon and beef for three hundred men.

The fort, under the continuous fire of our batteries, has been badly damaged, and fifteen of the guns were disabled, but the industry and skill which planned and completed so a favorable issue the capture of the place, will make all right again.

The flag of the Union once more waves in its rightful place above the fort; New-England troops, with strong arms and loyal hearts, occupy its lately desecrated casemates, and another disgrace has been wiped from the National escutcheon. No more piratical [illegible] will sneak unchallenged with their contraband freight into this harbor; the port will soon be open to legitimate commerce for honest, Union men, and the miserable dream of secession, with its entailed calamity, poverty and ruin, will no longer crush the hopes of this people. The event will be hailed by the country as one of the most complete victories which has waited upon the march of this division of the army, and will add fresh lustre to the great and good genius which directs its movements.

The chief labor of this campaign has fallen upon the Rhode Island and Connecticut troops, to whose unremitting energy and patient labor, performed under a harassing fire from the fort, the country is indebted for success. They have been obliged to march for miles through sand, going from and returning to camp; live without tents, and bivouack on the wet earth, eating their cold lunch and working night and day, until wearied nature was no longer capable of exertion. Many of them have been placed on the sick list. As a reward for this intrepidity they will now have an opportunity to recruit their exhausted strength and health within the comfortable inclosure from which the rebels have been expelled. No portion of the army, since the beginning of the war, have earned a better title to repose.

The misguided men who have usurped possession of the fort for months past, in pity for their miserable condition, have been dismissed to their homes by Gen. BURNSIDE, under promise of future good behavior, and a portion of them are now on board of the steamer *Alice Price*, in company with the General and his Aids, bound to Newbern. The remainder, who were scraped together from Beaufort and neighboring places in Carteret County, have been taken home in boats directly from the fort. They depart hence wiser if not better men, and it will be a long time before they will willingly engage in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Seven of the rebels were killed during the bombardment, and nineteen wounded. On our side only one man was killed, and but one or two severely wounded.

EVENTS OF THE SIEGE—GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARRIVAL WITH TWO FLOATING BATTERIES.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in the *Alice Price*, on Wednesday morning, bringing with him two floating batteries—the *Shrapnel*, in command of Capt. NICHOLS, of the navy, and the *Grenade*, Lieut. BAXTER. Each of them was supplied with two 30-pound Parrot guns, and Capt. NICHOLS had, besides, a 12-pound Wiard steel rifled cannon. Bales of cotton and hay constituted the breastworks for the protection of the gunners, who were marines and sailors, previously trained to the use of these formidable cannon. They came through Core Sound.

The *Alice Price* and steamer *Ellis*, the latter in command of Capt. FRANKLIN, had cautiously proceeded through the channel way towards the fort and selected a position where the batteries could be anchored, when they were met, at a distance of over two-and-a-half miles from the fort, by a shot which fell within fifty yards of them. A second 32-pounder, evidently directed by corrected range, passed above the *Ellis's* smoke-pipe and dropped under her stern, within a few feet of a boat which at the moment was passing toward the *Price*. It threw the spray over the boat's crew. The two steamers left that place and anchored out of range in North River.

NEGOTIATIONS UNDER FLAG OF TRUCE.

About 4 o'clock Capt. FELL landed with a message for Gen. PARKE, and the *Ellis* shortly afterwards started again toward the fort, bearing a flag of truce from Gen. BURNSIDE, with a demand for its surrender. Quartermaster BIGGS, who was a class-mate of Col. WHITE, now the rebel commander of the fort, was sent with the message.

As soon as the boat approached within distinguishing distance of the fort, a boat was sent out to meet it in which was Capt. POOLE and one or two other officers. The boats met about a mile from the *Ellis*; two minutes were occupied in conversation between Capt. BIGGS and the rebel officer; a communication was handed to them, and they returned to the fort. Capt. BIGGS' boat landed on Shackleford's beach to await the return of the boat. Meantime, the *Chippewa*, which was passing in the westward outside, received several shots from the fort—a circumstance which seemed not exactly in keeping with the negotiation of the occasion. It was not until after sunset that the boat left the fort to carry an answer. It was an engagement on the part of Col. WHITE to meet Gen. BURNSIDE the next morning. Contrary to the usage of the fort, the rebel flag was left flying during the night; but hopes were excited among the people in town, based upon these negotiations, that the place would be given up without a fight. Meantime, Gen. PARKE granted an armistice until the following morning.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. BURNSIDE AND COL. WHITE.

At an early hour on Thursday morning, the citizens were out in numbers, expecting to witness the surrender of the garrison, or the beginning of the fight. At sunrise, a boat with a white flag again started from the fort beach, which showed that negotiations were still pending. About the same time the *Alice Price* was noticed steaming down the Sound, and shortly after a boat, containing Gen. BURNSIDE and Quartermaster BIGGS, met the rebel Colonel on the beach. The meeting was dignified, but perfectly cordial. Anxious to repossess the fort without bloodshed, Gen. BURNSIDE offered Col. WHITE the privilege of going out with all their private effects, and to give the officers and men a parole of honor, and permit them to return to their homes. The [illegible] as they were [illegible] the [illegible]. They were evidently more liberal terms than were expected, and better than they knew they deserved. The desire to bring the contest to an early close, and to make use of the fort and its artillery [illegible] the [illegible] of the army in the interior, [illegible] to save them the full [illegible]. A brief mental struggle in the mind of the rebel commander took place, in which, no doubt, the dictates of humanity and honor contended with false pride and a naturally stubborn will. His evil genius, however, prevailed, and he replied that he felt he could not surrender the fort without some show of resistance. It would not look well in the Southern Confederacy. They parted as friendly as they met, and, on the part of the commander of the fort, probably with better ideas of the men who had come to claim the property so infamously wrested from the Government. During the interview Gen. BURNSIDE obtained a pledge from Col. WHITE that he would not fire upon the Cities of Beaufort or Morehead, and permission was given for the officers and soldiers in the fort to write letters to their friends, and the hour of 10 o'clock on Friday morning was fixed upon for them to receive replies. Gen. PARKE fully acquiesced in this arrangement; in short, every disposition was manifested on our part to accommodate. If such a thing were possible, no better illustration could have been afforded of carrying on war on Christian principles, the only objection to the proceedings being the possible violation of the command about casting pearls before swine. So far as Col. WHITE was concerned, Gen. BURNSIDE gave him the credit of acting "very handsomely throughout the proceedings."

ORDER TO OPEN FIRE ON THE FORT.

As soon as the General returned to the steamer, he sent a signal message to Gen. PARKE to open fire on the fort at once. The citizens awaited in breathless suspense the first booming of the guns which were to decide the contest. At 4½ o'clock P. M. a sailboat with a white flag left the fort and proceeded toward Beaufort, when Major ALLEN dispatched a boat to meet it. Capt. NEILL, Chief of Gen. RENO's Staff; Lieut. HILL, attached to Gen. PARKE's Staff, and Lieut. FRECKER, Chief of the Signal Corps, went in the boat, the latter holding in his hand a white flag. On meeting the rebel boat a bag of letters was handed to Capt. NEILL, with a note from Col. WHITE to Major ALLEN, requesting that they might be forwarded to their destination. After the boat returned, Col. WHITE repaid the civilities just extended to his officers and men by shelling our men until sundown. They made no reply.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Friday morning—a day whose evil augury has been so signally reversed in the history of this campaign—dawned pleasantly, but a fresh breeze sprang up from the South at daybreak. At precisely 5:40 o'clock a Parrot gun from Capt. MORRIS' Battery startled the town from its slumbers. Its thunder shook the houses in Beaufort to their foundations, and while the echoes of its shrill, bursting shell, were still rolling along the opposite shores, eager gazers, with half-finished toilets, filled the windows, or stood awe-struck upon the streets and balconies. Another and another followed in quick succession, and then came an earthquake shock from FLAGLER's 10-inch mortars, which made the windows rattle, and weak-kneed mortals stand aghast! Before the smoke had cleared sufficiently to mark the spot from which this belching volcano had issued, puffs of white smoke rose from the right, and in advance of the rest. It was Lieut. PROUTY putting in the exclamation points to this new oration from his 8-inch mortar battery. Thus opened the bombardment of Fort Macon, giving abundant proof that retributive justice, though long delayed, is sure to overtake the traitors to their country. Each gun seemed endowed with a voice which said "Take"! "Hold! possess the forts and places of the Government!" For twenty minutes not a sign of life was to be seen upon the fort. The sentinel, suspended in his usual eyrie upon the flag-staff, had dropped from the cross-trees as if the halyards that held him up had been shot away, and he disappeared no more to return. Still the firing continued. At last heads of moving objects were seen cautiously stealing in the direction of the barbette guns on the lower parapet, and in another moment the fort gave out its first answering shot. Taking courage from this infantile effort, and finding they *still lived*, others crawled out from their coverts, and another gun was manned. They had already guessed at the location of the Parrot battery, and directed their fire upon it, but their practice at first was unsteady and faltering. Their solid 32-pound shot generally struck short, throwing up clouds of sand, while an occasional shot passed over their heads, and went bowling in among the sand-hills half a mile beyond our lines. A three weeks' practice had taught our boys to dodge these missiles with comparative ease.

Many of the shells from the heavy mortar battery, during the first part of the firing, went over the fort, exploding on the beach at the eastward or in the water—the same was true of the 8-inch shells—but it was not long before they obtained the range, when their firing was made with greater precision. Lieut. FLAGLER stood at the right of his battery, in a position so as to enable him to see the effect of each shell, and directed the adjustment of every fuse, and the training of the guns. At eight o'clock the firing from the fort became very sharp and well sustained, one gun after another being manned, until apparently half a dozen were at work at once. The Parrot battery kept up a continuous discharge, their shells exploding over the parapets, and their solid bolts ploughing up the works in all directions. When one of these shots struck the parapets, the fort, for an instant, would be enveloped in heavy clouds of black mold, which were thrown almost to the top of the flagstaff, while fragments of brick, stone and lumber from the wooden covering of the ramparts filled the air, hiding the enemy's gunners from view.

It was now apparent that the rebels were doing their utmost to dismount Capt. MORRIS' battery, whose open embrasures afforded the only visible point of attack. Lieut. FLAGLER's battery being nearly in a direct line with the Parrot guns, the shots which were aimed at it would generally richochet and expend their force near that beyond. Lieut. PROUTY, whose position was at the extreme right, near the south beach, continued his fire for a considerable time before attracting much attention from the enemy's guns. Later in the action he received a good share of the rebel shot in return for his well-directed fire.

The spectators upon the houses and wharves in front of the town watched the progress of the fight with great interest. Women whose friends were in the fort, hastened nervously from one house to another, or watched with tearful eyes the awful pageant from the balconies of the public houses and from their own window. The smoke of the belching guns constantly enveloped the fort, and settled like a blue veil upon the surface of the water. A strong south gale brought to our ears each report, and the sound of the bursting shells with terrible distinctness.

NAVAL—THE GUNBOATS OPEN FIRE.

Up to 9 o'clock A. M., the fire from our batteries and from the fort was kept up with nearly equal spirit and determination, the advantages, if any, being on the side of the fort, which outnumbered us in guns. The rebel gunners won much admiration from many sympathizing spectators in Beaufort and Morehead, for their reckless daring and bravery.

About 9 o'clock A. M., the United States gunboats came into position, one after the other, and opened fire, their shots enfilading those from our batteries on the beach. Their long range guns sent their shot and shell to some cases clear over the fort, which burst within half a mile of the town. The majority of them, however, raked the east and west parapets with effect, and did great execution upon the south face of the fort. Added to the continuous fire from the mortar and Parrot batteries, they sent a perfect storm of exploding projectiles into the fort, and for a time the rebel gunners stood appalled. They fled from the lower parapets and most exposed positions, taking shelter behind the breastworks or in the casemates. While this timely contribution was being added to the common stock of Union arguments, our land batteries took a moment's breathing spell, and prepared to renew the firing with vigor. The rough sea, which prevailed outside, however, rendered all attempt at accurate range impossible, and after firing for about two hours, they hauled off. During this time, a large number of good shots were thrown at the ships. One of these, a 32-pounder, struck the United States gunboat *Daylight* near the gangway, passing through the engine-room, the Captain's room, and lodging in the ceiling on the port side. It carried away a portion of the iron stairway, which struck the Engineer, Mr. THOMAS J. WARD, breaking his left arm. Another ball passed through the rigging of the *State of Georgia*, but did no other damage. The *Chippewa* and *Gemsbok* had some of their rigging carried away.

The bark, Gemsbok also did some effective firing, and all demonstrated what they would have done had the weather been smooth. In the afternoon our batteries obtained the exact range, and poured a continuous hail-storm of bursting shell into the fort. The rebel guns were gradually deserted, and at 2 o'clock only two or three guns were fired at intervals of five minutes. On our side the fire continued with undiminished, every shell telling with terrible effect.

At 3 o'clock, the gun in the water battery, which had kept up a constant discharge, was silenced by the bursting shells, and only an occasional discharge was made from the 10-inch columbiad on the south parapet.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the firing, which had been constantly growing weaker, ceased, and a white flag was displayed on the west front of the fort. Our batteries immediately ceased firing, and the fact was announced to Gen. PARKE, and was also signaled to Gen. BURNSIDE.

Major ALLEN, military commander at Beaufort, seized the occasion to go over and learn what was the matter, and at the same time, convey a mail-bag containing letters to the fort. The reporters of the New-York, Philadelphia and Boston Press accompanied the flag of truce, during which they approached near enough to observe the damage done to the fort. Meantime, Capt. POOLE and two other officers went out toward our batteries with a flag of truce, and was met by the commander of our forces on the beach.

He asked to see Gen. PARKE and learn on what terms a capitulation would be granted. The message was signaled to Gen. PARKE, who returned answer that he could accept only an unconditional surrender. Meantime Gen. PARKE communicated with Gen. BURNSIDE, who sent word that he would accept the surrender of the fort on the original terms. An armistice was accordingly granted, and Fort Macon was virtually ours.

To make sure of being among the first to enter the fort in the morning, your correspondent, in company with two other reporters, crossed on to the beach, and spent the night in the trenches. We had a good opportunity to inspect the batteries by twilight, and to ascertain the effect of the firing upon them. Our first inquiry was to know who were killed and wounded. To our great surprise we learned that only one man on our side had been killed and two wounded—the latter only receiving contused wounds from spent cannon balls. The name of the unfortunate man killed was WILLIAM DART, belonging to Company I, Third New-York Artillery. He was struck by a round shot, while driving a pointing stake, which carried away his breast. His lifeless body fell over against Lieut. FLAGLER, who stood near him at the time.

Two privates were also hit, one of them being knocked out of the embrasure of Capt. MORRIS' Battery by a cannon-shot. The other received a severe but not dangerous wound in the thigh by spent balls.

THE BATTERIES.

The battery of three 30-pound Parrot guns was commanded by Capt. L. O. MORRIS, of the First Artillery, U. S. A., regulars. It was worked by Company C, of the First Artillery, and detachments of the same company acted as gunners at both the mortar-batteries.

The second, which was two hundred yards in rear of this was a four 10-inch mortar-battery. It was commanded by Lieut. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. BURNSIDE's staff, who also superintended the erection of this and the other mortar-battery.

The third was a four 8-inch mortar-battery, a little to the right of and in advance of MORRIS' Battery. Lieut. PROUTY commanded and worked this battery. Lieuts. THOMAS and KELSEY, of Battery I, Third New-York Artillery, with a detachment from that Company, also assisted in working it. Capt. AMMEN, of Battery I, Third New-York Artillery, with a portion of his Company, was in FLAGLER's Battery, and had command of the company. He rendered most essential service both in the construction and working of the battery.

Lieut. GOWAN, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, was attached to MORRIS' Battery, and acted as First Lieutenant.

We spent the night on the sands of Bogue Beach, and had the satisfaction of seeing the rebel commander as he proceeded to the steamer *Alice Price* to surrender the fort. During the night the batteries were all repaired, and in the morning everything was in readiness to begin afresh, if occasion required.

Gen. BURNSIDE received Col. WHITE with the same cordiality as on the former occasion, and both retired to the cabin of the steamer, where the General, having just sat down to breakfast, invited Col. WHITE to partake with him. At its conclusion, the terms of surrender were drawn up and signed, and the rebel commander retired. Having reached the fort, the garrison was drawn up in line and the terms of capitulation read to them. Col. WHITE thanked his officers and men for having stood by him through the fight; told them he had held the fort as long as it was possible to do so, and now surrendered it to save further sacrifice of life. His course was applauded by the entire garrison.

Meantime, Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. PARKE and Capts. BIGGS and KING appeared upon the beach, having landed from the *Alice Price*, and sent forward Lieut. DOUGLASS with an order for the Fifth Rhode Island to fall in and march into Fort Macon. Major WRIGHT, after saluting the General, formed his battalion. The General, after a brief survey of the battery and trenches, again appeared, and taking the new colors just received as a present from the State of Rhode Island, unfurled them for the first time at the head of the Fifth Battalion. The scene at this juncture was most inspiring. The surf of old Ocean laved the feet of the troops, as if in homage of the brave men who had so nobly won this new victory for the Union. They awaited in proud silence the order to move forward. The General walked at the head of the column, the beautiful new color, bearing the coat of arms of their State, and the American flag fluttering in the morning breeze above their heads, and reflecting the glories of the rising sun. Before the advancing troops flaunted the rebel standard, which in a few moments was to be hauled down by patriot hands and give place to the glorious banner of the Union.

The representatives of the Press, among whom was your correspondent, made one platoon of four, who kept time to the music of the Union in rear of the troops. We filed along the sandy road, passing, at almost every step, the evidences of the destructive effects of our shells. Deep holes were everywhere visible, excavated in the earth, and long, wide furrows, which had been ploughed in the glacis by the Parrot shells. The rebels stood in squads upon the ramparts, watching in silence the advancing column. Having arrived at the sallyport, we were halted for a moment, to permit the prisoners, who had just stacked their arms outside, to return into the fort. They then marched around the fort, and returned to the place of starting. Gen. PARKE, with four men, entered, and in another moment we saw the hated flag descend, and the stars and stripes slowly and majestically rise in its place. As the prisoners were still inside, our troops, under direction of the General, refrained from any demonstrations which might be misinterpreted by them. The cheers for the old flag, however, rose in a grand chorus from the opposite shore, and came distinct and clear across the water. The United States steamer *State of Georgia* fired a National salute. About this time the flags of the *Fifth Battalion* were unfurled; the form of a venerable man in uniform appeared upon the ramparts, and placing a silver bugle to his lips pealed forth the "Star-Spangled Banner." Never did those notes possess a holier inspiration, or meet with a heartier greeting. The figure of the good old man seemed like the Genius of Freedom summoning to new life the buried spirit of the Union. Shortly after, the Fourth Rhode Island arrived, and with their band playing "Yankee Doodle," marched around upon the east terraplane of the fort. The prisoners were now permitted to take their baggage and march out. Not a derisive word was uttered, and the new and rightful occupants took possession of the place.

EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The inner walls and parade ground of the fort bore witness to the terrific force of the shells which had exploded within. Deep holes indented in the brick-work; the stone steps torn from their foundations; the water-tank stove in, and rendered useless; casemate window shattered to fragments; and even the ends of upright bars of railroad iron, set up to protect the entrance to the casemates, broken off, and the solid shot buried to their beds in the brick walls—were some of the visible effects of the fearful storm. There [illegible] were [illegible] the [illegible] wooden [illegible] the [illegible]. The magazine was [illegible] and [illegible] along the parapets, their [illegible] gun-carriages split and broken to pieces. Fifteen out of eighteen guns pointing on the fort were disabled, and several dismounted. Over four hundred shot and shell fell in the fort, and about one hundred (nearly burst) in the upper part.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE FORT.

Seven persons were killed at the guns and in the fort, and eighteen wounded, one mortally. One man had his leg cut off by the fragment of a shell while sitting on his bunk in the casemate. Another had his [illegible] badly crushed. Two of the killed, viz.: J. P. [illegible] and [illegible], belonged to Beaufort.

The dead were carried out in boats taken to the [illegible] interred in the [illegible].

The total garrison consisted, by the last morning report, of 400 men, all being [illegible].

ORDNANCE STORES.

The magazine contained 20,000 pounds of powder, and there was also a considerable quantity of other ordnance stores. The rebels left 500 effective arms, with Roman swords, stacked in the glacis.

The prisoners belonging in Newbern and vicinity were taken on board the *Alice Price*, and boats from various places took large numbers directly from the fort to their homes. They were rather poorly clad, but compared favorably with other North Carolina troops found at Newbern and Roanoke. They all seemed very much pleased at the idea of getting home.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

The terms of capitulation agreed upon for the surrender to the forces of the United States of Fort Macon, Bogue Banks, N. C.:

ARTICLE 1. The fort, armament and garrison to be surrendered to the forces of the United States.

ART. 2. The officers and men of the garrison to be released on their parole of honor not to take up arms against the United States of America until properly exchanged, and to return to their homes, taking with them all their private effects, such as clothing, bedding, books, &c.

M. J. WHITE, Colonel C. S. A.,
Commanding Fort Macon.
SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, Com. U. S. N.,
and senior officer.
JOHN G. PARKE, Brig.-Gen. Vol.,
Commanding Third Division, Department of North Carolina.

FORT MACON, April 26, 1862.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO GEN. BURNSIDE.

The following correspondence explains itself:

UNITED STATES STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA,
OFF FORT MACON, April 27, 1862.

DEAR GENERAL: The officers and crew of this vessel desire to tender you the flag borne by us in the action of April 25, 1862.

You will see that it bears the mark of the well-directed fire of the enemy, making it a souvenir of the day marked by so signal a success to our arms.

May God give you many years.
JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Commander,
Commanding United States steam gunboat
State of Georgia.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, Fort Macon, N. C.

NOTE—I with pleasure concur in the above disposition of the honored flag bearing the marks of honored success.
SAMUEL LOCKWOOD,
Commander and senior officer.

REPLY OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STEAMER ALICE PRICE, NEAR FORT MACON,
April 27, 1862.

Capt. James F. Armstrong, United States steamer State of Georgia:

DEAR CAPTAIN—I beg to thank you, your officers and crew, for the kind feeling which dictated the presentation to me of the flag borne so gallantly by your ship in the action of April 25, 1862, in front of Fort Macon. It bears the evidence of close action; and will be kept by me as an emblem of the gallantry which has always characterized the Navy in their country's service.

Please thank Commodore LOCKWOOD for his kind acquiescence in this gift.

Very sincerely, your friend,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding Dept. of North Carolina.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS OF THE THIRD DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BEAUFORT HARBOR, April 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —.—The General commanding takes peculiar pleasure in thanking Gen. PARKE and his brave command for the patient labor, fortitude and courage displayed in the investment and reduction of Fort Macon.

Every patriot heart will be filled with gratitude to God for having given to our beloved country such soldiers.

The regiments and artillery companies engaged have earned the right to wear upon their colors and guidons "Fort Macon, April 26, 1862." By command of
MAJOR-GEN. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RECEPTION OF GEN. BURNSIDE IN NEWBERN.

The arrival of Gen. BURNSIDE from the conquest of Fort Macon was one of the most gratifying events of the week. At 4½ o'clock P. M., the screaming of the steam whistles of the steamers, and the rush of crowds toward the river front, announced the approach of the *Alice Price*, with Gen. BURNSIDE on board. The news of the taking of Fort Macon, which was received in town on Sunday, had electrified the Union people and the troops. As the steamer approached the fleet lying at anchor in the Neuse River, the gunboats, one after the other, dipped their ensigns; the crews on board the men-of-war voluntarily manned the rigging and gave three hearty cheers, while the enthusiasm was caught up by the crowds now lining the wharves, and the harbor was made vocal with cheers for BURNSIDE and the Union. The General appeared on the hurricane deck and bowed his acknowledgments for the unexpected compliment thus tendered to him, and through him to the brave men who have done such signal service for the Union, in the restoration of Fort Macon. He was met at his headquarters by all his Generals, the gallant Gen. PARKE excepted, who is detained at Fort Macon by his duties, and by a crowd of officers, who tendered to him their congratulations. He never appeared in better spirits or more hopeful for the country.
E. S.

THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MILLS.

Dispatch from Gen. Burnside to the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, April 29, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR:—I have the honor to inclose Gen. RENO's report of the movements made by him, in accordance with my order, for the purpose of accomplishing certain objects already indicated in a former dispatch, the main order of which was most successfully accomplished. Gen. RENO's report gives a detailed account of the movement, and I need only add that I feel an increased confidence in the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished so much in so short a time. Our loss in the engagement was fourteen killed and ninety-six wounded and two taken prisoners. The enemy's loss must have been much greater, as the Chaplain of the New-York — left in charge of the wounded, reports having seen on the field thirty killed, besides several wounded, the main body of the wounded having been taken from the field when they retreated.

Our forces drove the enemy from the field in a most gallant style, buried our dead, bivouacked on the field seven hours, transported all the wounded, except 14, so severely wounded that they could not be moved, but who were comfortably provided for, and left in charge of a surgeon and chaplain.

Gen. RENO then, in obedience to orders, returned to his fleet and embarked his men. He felt less reluctance in leaving behind these 14 wounded with the surgeon and chaplain, from the fact that I had but a few days before released some 60 wounded with the surgeons, who were left by the enemy in Newbern, and the commanding officer in that neighborhood would be less than human were he to refuse to release these wounded as soon as they can be transported safely.

I beg to inclose my congratulatory order, with the report of Gen. RENO; also, the correspondence between the General and the commanding officer at South Mills.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

CONGRATULATIONS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
April 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.—The General commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the excellent conduct of the forces under command of Brig.-Gen. RENO, in the late demonstration upon Norfolk. He congratulates them as well upon the manly fortitude with which they endured excessive heat and extraordinary fatigue, on a forced march of forty miles, in twenty-four hours, as upon the indomitable courage with which, notwithstanding their exhaustion, they attacked a large body of the enemy's best artillery, infantry and cavalry, in their own chosen position, achieving a complete victory. It is therefore ordered, as a deserved tribute to the perseverance, discipline and bravery exhibited by the officers and soldiers of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Ninth New-York, Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire, on the 19th day of April, a day already memorable in the history of our country, that the above regiments inscribe upon their respective colors the name "Camden, April 19."

The General commanding desires especially to express his approbation of Gen. RENO's strict observance of his orders, when the temptation to follow the retreating enemy was so great.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GEN. RENO WITH THE REBEL COMMANDER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, April 20, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer at Elizabeth City or South Mills:

SIR—In the recent engagement near South Mills, owing to the lack of transportation, I was compelled to leave a few of my wounded under the charge of one of our surgeons. As it has been invariably our practice to release the wounded on parole, I confidently anticipate that you will pursue the same course, in which case you will please inform Com. ROWAN at what time and place they can be received. I also request permission to remove the body of Lieut. GADSDEN, of the Ninth New-York. The surgeon will point out the place of his interment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. RENO, Brigadier-General.

DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE VOLUNTEERS, CAMDEN CO., N. C.,
April 21, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. J. L. Reno, U. S. A.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., I have to state that I have referred the subject of the wounded open to Department Headquarters, and I am instructed to inform you that they will be paroled and sent to Commander ROWAN, as soon as they are able to be transported, of which due notice will be given. The body of Lieut. GADSDEN will be sent as soon as possible. The Surgeon will be released with the paroled wounded. I have now to call your attention to the case of Lieut. H. H. JARNIGAN, of Company C, Third Georgia Volunteers, who was left as a nurse with Lieut. NELSON, of the same regiment, wounded and paroled. I ask that JARNIGAN be paroled or exchanged for one of your men prisoners in our possession.

Your obedient servant,
ALBERT BLANCHARD, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OUR WOUNDED.—On Saturday evening a dispatch was received from the Surgeon-General at Washington, requesting that a number of surgeons should start at once to take charge of the wounded at Yorktown, and superintend their transportation to this city. In a few hours the following gentlemen left: Dr. James R. Wood, and his assistants; Messrs. Pray and Nolar; Drs. John V. Stone and Anderson; Dr. Daniel Ayres, of Brooklyn, and Dr. D. L. Rogers. Yesterday afternoon Dr. G. Buck, Dr. Watts, Dr. Peters and others also left for the same destination. The steamer *Ocean Queen*, which is to convey the wounded to New-York, will be in charge of the latter gentleman.

A GREAT NATIONAL DOG-SHOW.—That enterprising gentleman, Mr. BARNUM, determined to amuse the public, has decided upon giving a great national dog-show, to commence on Monday, May 12, to last one week. Dogs of every description will be exhibited, accommodations for over two thousand having been made. Premiums to the amount of $2,200 will be given. Our advertising column gives the list of premiums.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—At a late hour on Saturday night, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of a dwelling-house, No. 123 West Thirteenth-street, occupied by Mrs. MARY LYNES. The damage to the building and furniture amounted to about $600. Insured for $7,000.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. S. H. Phillippe, of Salem, Massachusetts; J. T. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass.; D. W. Dean, of St. Louis; Mrs. Ruthven, from Havana; Geo. E. Hardy, of St. Louis; Jas. Hoy, of U. S. N.; Capt. Rous, from England, and Amos Lawrence, of N. H., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

R. Pombo, Secretary of the New-Granadian Legation, from Washington, and Benham J. Callaher and G. Wormald, of England, are at the Everett House.

Col. Graham, of the U. S. A.; N. B. Warren, and S. E. Warren, of Troy, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Cannon, of Iowa; H. Harris, of Cuba; J. C. Bidwell, of Pennsylvania; H. L. Gilbert, of Texas; S. M. Clark, of Washington, and H. S. Taft, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jno. Amot and two daughters, of Elmira; Maj. G. R. Giddings, U. S. A.; Maj. Metcalf and W. H. Reynolds, from Port Royal, and Dr. W. L. Lambey, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. P. di Cesnola, of the Army, and lady; Leonardo Manrique, of Bogota, and Isaac O. Barnes, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Mr. Sancay and Mrs. M. D. Davidson, from Havana, and C. B. McCagg and family, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
(Established in 1848.)
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

This celebrated Institute was removed to No. 2 Bond-street in May, 1860. For fifteen years it has enjoyed the confidence of all who have known it. It offers the best accommodations and the most reliable medical skill. It is designed for the treatment of all chronic and severe uterine diseases of women—for irregularities, suppressions and deranged menstruation, and for consumptives. Ladies from the country, or in the City, can have the best care and comfort at time of confinement.

The New-York Daily Times of Nov. 11, 1861, thus quotes from the *Daily News*: "*The Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, bears evidence of its prosperity and the esteem in which it is held. Many of our most distinguished citizens have given it the sanction of their names, and we rejoice in its prosperity.*"

For terms, address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to, among others, HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University*, &c.

[Advertisement.]

ALBUMS, ALBUMS, ALBUMS, AT LOW PRICES. BECKEL BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

PEBBLES.—We have, after much exertion, succeeded in discovering new sources for the supply of the finest crystals which are the best lenses for the preservation of the eye. BECKEL BROTHERS,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—Mrs. C. P. Fischer, daughter and servant, Mrs. Davidson, son and servant, Mrs. H. D. Ward and servant, Miss Mary A. Burrell, J. O. Ward, F. Richton, John Chambers, C. Morning, James Rankins, H. N. Ross, Benito Fucioa, P. A. Golivar, P. G. Negrete, F. Albertage, Mrs. Juana Dotty, L. Manrique, Frederico Ortiz, E. Vazquez, Alfonso Derobewitz, Lorenzo del Real, Ramon Longoria, L. Guiterrez, Bernardo Esteen, F. Molina, E. Villamel, A. F. Franke, F. Marin, F. Fuaso, Mrs. Julia Scherall de Brod, D. W. Dean, James Murdoch, C. E. Woodworth, Mrs. M. Ruthven, Miss Carrie Knight, Dr. Smith, E. M. Leavitt, Mrs. Julia Grantly, E. D. Meyrignac, Wm. Armstrong and lady, Mrs. A. Valdes, child and servant, A. S. Dole, Miss C. Doty, J. G. Berets, Charles M. Keenan, James E. Montague, Francis Goodman, John D. Hopkins, Capt. Fred Drinkwater, Manuel Agon, Wm. Alberts, Chas. Bain, lady and servant, W. O. Whidden, W. G. Weaver, M. G. Rodon, Jno. Manning, Henry Buck, G. Furon and nephew, A. Freudenberg, Francis Cockrilly, Miss Antoinette Baldwin and servant, Mr. Ellis, Andrew Mitchell, E. Pasquean, E. Pasquean, Charles W. Van Buren. Total, 77.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets.... 6 59 | Moon sets.... 11 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 11 25 | Gov. Island 12 23 | Hell Gate.... 1 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Havana April 29, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Raritan, Sleven, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Clarissa Currier, Fisher, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to [illegible].

Bark Sea Eagle, (of Philadelphia,) Howes, Matanzas April 19, with sugar to master.

Bark Ellen Barry, Cooper, Bermuda 3 ds., with potatoes to Tucker & Lightbourne. April 23, Mr. George W. [illegible], passenger, died.

Bark Queen of the Netherlands, (Br., of Sunderland,) Gheerby, Cardiff 62 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Evelyn, (of Stockton, Me.,) Patterson, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Laura Russ, (of Belfast, Me.,) Gary, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Cora, Habb, Alicante 60 ds. and Gibraltar March 22, with wine, &c., to Giro, Francia & Co.

Bark Sherwood, (of Boston,) Hewson, Smyrna Feb. 12, and Gibraltar March 22, with rags, wool, &c., to master.

Brig Robert Reed, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Willigale, Miragoane 21 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Greaves. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with E. N. E. and N. E. winds and dense fog.

Brig Apoline, (Br., of Arichat, C. B.,) Le Blanc, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with molasses to Pomeroy & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with E. and N. E. winds and dense fog.

Brig Vesta, (of Boston,) Fuller, Nuevitas April 26, with sugar and molasses to master. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and dense fog.

Brig Amelia, (Hanov.,) Witt, Rio Grande, Brazil, Feb. 12, with hides and wool to Valentine & Bergmann. Vessels left not [illegible].

Brig Prince of Wales, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Ramble, [illegible].

[illegible] A. Bush & Co.

Brig A. Horta, (of Calais,) [illegible] with [illegible] and molasses to [illegible].

Brig E. P. [illegible], (of St. John, N. B.,) [illegible], Remedios 15 ds., with sugar, mahogany, &c., to [illegible].

Brig St. Mary, Brewer, Remedios, 4 ds., [illegible] April 16, with sugar and molasses to [illegible].

Brig [illegible], (of Bangor,) Curtis, Cape Town, C. G. H., Feb. 25, and St. Helena March 16, with wool to [illegible].

Brig Ellen, (of Santa Cruz,) [illegible], Santa Cruz 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to E. Mumford.

Brig Mansfield, (of Stockport,) Carlon, Remedios 15 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Penguin, Congers, Bermuda 14 ds., with [illegible] to [illegible] & Co.

Brig Elizabeth, Trumbull, Port Royal, S. C., 4 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) [illegible], Cuba April 16, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. C. M. Reed, for Dumbarton, W. J. [illegible], Jacksonville, East Florida, April 23, with yellow pine lumber to Stowell & Co.

Schr. Myrtle, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Hennessy, [illegible] April 12, with sugar, cedar, &c., to master. April 25, with brig Dorian, for Boston, and put into [illegible] for New-York.

Schr. Mary Emma, (of Brookhaven,) Nolan, Guadeloupe, via East Caicos 12 ds., with salt and [illegible] to [illegible] Bros.

Schr. Lone Star, (of Machias,) Coffin, Matanzas, Dec. Jan., 16 ds., with logwood, rum, &c., to A. H. Solomon. Schr. United States, McCormick, St. Augustine, Fla., 8 ds., with hides, &c., to E. M. Rue.

BELOW—Ship Kate Howes, Doebler, from [illegible]. Brig Mary Stewart, Dunham, Palermo [illegible].

SAILED—U. S. steam gunboat, for Port Royal.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Miscellaneous.

As the fishing smack Manhattan, of Mystic, was passing through Hell Gate yesterday afternoon, she struck on the Gridiron, and sunk.

An unknown schooner, when going through Hell Gate yesterday afternoon, without a pilot, struck with loss, struck on Middle Channel Reef, and sunk.

Spoken, &c.

Alfred—brig, from Portland for Havana, 4 ds out, May 4, Highlands bearing N. E. 20 miles distant.

Gilmore Meredith—brig, of Boston, [illegible], April 23, off Hatteras.

Tempest—brig, 9 ds. from Portland, bound S., May 3, on the northern edge of the Gulf.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, April 13, brig Rockingham, Wyles, for Boston in 4 ds.; schr. Austin, Sleeper; brig [illegible], sld. same day for Boston.

At Nuevitas, April 26, schr. G. A. Hammond, for New-York, ashore in the mouth of the river; would probably soon get off; bark Ocean Home, [illegible]; schr. George S. Harris, Fisk, ldg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton st. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's Steel Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock-Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 100 Broadway.
H. B. HUBBELL, Agent.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS!!!
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. FROM WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, 200 cartoons of BONNET RIBBONS, ranging from 8 cents to 25 cents per yard.

From Thursday's sale, a full line of the richest and most fashionable styles in the market, in every color, shade and width, from No. 4 to No. 60, in all, over THREE THOUSAND PIECES.

From Friday's sale, 50 cartoons of WHITE and BLACK BONNET RIBBONS, CHEAP.

From Saturday's sale, part of a JOBBER'S STOCK, at half price.

Country and City milliners will find an early call to their advantage.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THIS DAY, 200 CASES OF MISSES' STRAW HATS and BLOOMERS of the most recent Styles, comprising the
UNION,
ERICSSON,
MONITOR,
MARGARETTA,
MAY QUEEN,
Arthur, Renfrew, and every other shape in Split Straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, Devons, Pedals, &c.

This stock is the largest in the City, and comprises thousands of Straw Hats, from 1 cent to 50c each.

To Milliners and Country Dealers, 100 cases from Auction to-day, at half price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THE STOCK OF FRENCH FLOWERS
Is undeniably the largest in the City, and as we have styles engaged exclusively for this establishment, which we offer at our usual low prices, the especial attention of Ladies is solicited to this Department.

To Milliners—another lot FRENCH FLOWERS, at 45 cents per Bunch, all of which cost over
ONE DOLLAR TO IMPORT.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
(Entrance to this Department, No. 62 Allen-st.)
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Ladies' genuine goat-skin gloves, 25 cents a pair.
Ladies' silk gloves, kid finish, 25 cents a pair.
Gents' straw kid gloves, 40 cents a pair, [illegible] at 75 cents and $1.

Anybody can sell KID GLOVES at five shillings, But who sells JOUVIN'S GENUINE KID at [illegible] cents, beside
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Over twenty thousand ladies' and gents' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from auction this day, from 5c. each upwards.

400 dozen unusually fine at 10c., equal to the best SHILLING HANDKERCHIEFS ever offered.

Bargains in EMBROIDERED FRENCH and SCOTCH BANDS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.

Thousands of WORKED COLLARS from 3c. to 50c. each.

Another lot of 4c. and 8c. EMBROIDERED SETS, cost over $1 to import.

Ladies' LINEN COLLARS, (warranted,) 1c. each.

Also, full lines of white and black SILK BLONDE, GUIPURES, VALENCIENNES and other Laces, all below regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
LARGE ADDITION TO THE TRIMMING STOCK THIS WEEK.
EVERY WIDTH AND COLOR IN TRIMMING RIBBONS. Also, new styles in DRESS and MANTILLA BUTTONS.

We are offering the balance of the TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' PURCHASE of DRESS TRIMMINGS at Twenty Cents on the Dollar.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVET RIBBONS, CHEAP.

COLORED and BLACK CRAPES, BONNET LININGS, SILKS, RUCHES, &c.

To Milliners the usual advantages.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 62 Allen-st.
Fifth block east of the Bowery.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.
PALACE GARDEN, CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
MONDAY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 8,
MAY 5, 1862.
And every Afternoon and Evening during the week, will be represented, first time, the nursery tale of
JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
Produced expressly for GEO. FOOTE.
JACK....................................GEO. FOOTE
HIS AID..................................COL. SMALL
First appearance of the beautiful equestrienne
MLLE. MARIE.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, every performance.
ALL THE TROOP OF RIDERS AND ACROBATS.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Children to reserved seats 25 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, first appearance of
THE GREAT ELLA ZOYARA.

ISAAC PECK,
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 28 Pine-st. Office hours, 9 to 10, 12 to 1, 4 to 5.
Effects Insurance in first-class Fire and Life Companies upon the most reliable terms. Special attention given to filling orders for general merchandise, which will be selected and bought with the utmost care and dispatch, or to sell for a consumer buyer. For experience, ability, &c., reference and testimonials of the highest respectability in the City, can be produced.

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER.
Made by F. S. Cleaver. Prepared from pure white soap, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch, being the only dentifrice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot, No. [illegible].
J. C. BOYNTON.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE shilling each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, chilblains, frosted feet, &c. Warranted to give immediate relief and satisfaction. [illegible] 25 cents per box; sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, Proprietor, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ELEGANT ROOMS, singly or en suite, on second or third floors, with board, at No. 27 Henry-st. Rooms large and airy, with bath and gas throughout; the house by a [illegible] and cleaned and comfortable. Table superior, and in all things desirable to first-class boarders.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City recommendation. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 139 West 22d-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, THE WASHING of a few ladies or gentlemen, by a competent laundress; best of City reference; plenty of drying and green. Call at No. 1,380 Broadway, between 38th and 39th sts., to Mrs. O'BRINE.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, 25 cents, (silver.) Five, (different powers,) $1. Mailed free. F. C. BOWEN, Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.